

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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WITH EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE.



1. The Royal Yacht lying in Kingstown Harbour, with Men-of-War Illuminated.

2. Firework Display in the People's Park.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND: HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT KINGSTOWN.

Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. Holland Tringham.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY J. F. AUSTIN.

Some remarks in this page last week about General Joubert were written before we heard the news of his death. By a suggestive coincidence, his epitaph had been already pronounced by the British commander whom he unsuccessfully besieged for four months, "General Joubert," said Sir George White at Cape Town, "is a soldier and a gentleman." That sentiment was even more forcibly expressed by the captive British officers at Pretoria, who sent a wreath to the grave of their dead foe. These tributes have excited some surprise in Paris, where they appear to be regarded as a revelation of the British character. Another revelation is afforded by Count Adalbert Sternberg, an Austrian nobleman who fought among the Boers, and was captured with Cronjé. He says the British army is composed of gentlemen, and awards that title as freely to the humble privates as to the officers. He cannot speak of Tommy Atkins without enthusiasm. This testimony may astonish Vienna, and I do not expect to hear that it has been cordially quoted in Munich.

It must not be supposed that Count Adalbert Sternberg is a friend of England. He wants to see our power annihilated. He proposes a league of private citizens all over the globe to boycott our manufactures. What have we done to merit this dread animosity? We have made the British Empire; we insist upon ruling it; and the Austrian nobleman holds this to be a gross injustice to other peoples. Why should they not oust us, and divide our possessions among them? Perhaps Austria would like Ireland. That would be a comfortable legacy for the Emperor Francis Joseph to hand on to his successor. A friend of mine who was in the West of Ireland on St. Patrick's Day was surprised by a fall of snow, most unusual there at that season. Under the snow the shamrock was, of course, invisible, and my friend asked a farmer what he thought of this phenomenon. "Long life to St. Patrick!" was the answer. "Sure he knew we should not want any shamrock this year!" I wonder what St. Patrick would do with the elements if Ireland were added to Francis Joseph's already extensive stock of territorial embarrassments!

This Empire of ours has one peculiarity which must puzzle the Austrian nobleman. No single part of it yearns for a strange domination. There are Dutchmen at the Cape who dream of an Afrikaner flag; but Mr. Kruger has tried to take that flag out of Dreamland and hoist it in Wideawakeland, and we are watching the end of the luckless experiment. Among the heroic Canadians who held the front line at Paardeberg, and forced Cronjé to surrender, were Frenchmen who spoke no English. Would they exchange the Union Jack for the tricolour? I see no desire in Australian prose or poetry to oblige an Austrian nobleman who wants to break up the British Empire and distribute it among the hungry and deserving. Even the boycott of our manufactures would not bring us to a more unselfish state of mind. If the world refused to take our goods, what would it do with its own? Those nice German articles which come in so freely, where would they find an inviting shore without a tariff?

Some discontented Briton made a list not long ago of the places England had occupied at various times, and given up. In the old wars with France and Spain British officers were always sailing into harbours, and hoisting the flag on citadels. When the news reached the Admiralty, hasty instructions were sent to abandon these prizes; or if they were retained for a while, the peace terms generally restored them to their original owners. What would be said of us now if we had clung to all these embarrassing conquests? There was a time, I suppose, when England might have appropriated South America and the whole northern coast of Africa. What is poetically described as her "insatiable maw" has swallowed so little, considering her opportunities, that the attitude of Clive on that famous occasion in the Indian Prince's treasure-house expresses our national and historical reserve. We have reason to be astonished at our own moderation. Mr. Kruger, with that pleasant humour which softens a rugged character, has said that if the moon were habitable, John Bull would want to annex it. The illustration has another aspect, for if anybody cries for the moon, it is Mr. Kruger. It is apparently expected that John Bull should now retire from business, and put his effects up to auction. He is reminded of Carthage, and other speculations which have ceased to be going concerns. And yet he persists in husbanding his own with all the zeal of a beginner. No wonder that Austrian noblemen are indignant.

The Queen is in Ireland, and the Irish people are turning her visit to profitable account. Such a strain upon the Irish railways has never been known. It was said once that the highest human achievement was to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. The Queen's gift to Ireland is of a similar kind. In the queer old times the Sovereign of these realms was believed to have the power of healing subjects who suffered from what was called "the King's Evil." Dr. Johnson,

when a child, was "touched" by Queen Anne for this complaint, but does not appear to have derived much virtue from the royal fingers. There is another kind of evil that the Sovereign can actually remedy. It is languishing industry. Mr. John Parnell, brother of the impulsive Anna who wanted the shamrock to be dipped in ink, saw that when he advised his countrymen to make the best of the Queen's sojourn among them. Excellent John Parnell! The ghost of your brother will not be fretted by your good sense. Wherever royalty passes flowers do not spring, but trade does. There will be a demand for Irish manufactures, just as there was a demand for the shamrock. Why, I cannot look at the marvellously cheap shirts in a certain shop-window without a reckless impulse to be clad anew, if not in purple, at least in Irish linen!

I fear this commercial aspect of the Queen's visit will lacerate the bosom of Anna. She will weep and refuse to be comforted when she hears that a royal example has made touring in Ireland rather fashionable. The Irish Tourist Association was not designed to rivet the manacles of the Saxon more securely on the wrists of suffering Erin. But that is the vision on which Anna's eyes are always in a fine frenzy rolling. She sees the English tourist spending his gold in Ireland, and teaching an incorruptible peasantry to forget their wrongs. England is always up to mischief with gold, stealing it in South Africa, bribing with it in Ireland, seducing judges and statesmen with it in France in order that the hated Dreyfus might go free. And Erin endures it all; she does not break her manacles and threaten England with a long, sharp pin concealed in her hair, after the manner of the lady in Ibsen's new play. Anna ought to take that play to heart; she will find it symbolical of England's cruel conduct to Ireland.

I suspect Ibsen of a subtle cunning. He likes to make his most extravagant admirers look foolish by delivering himself into the hands of the parodist. Anything funnier than the dramatic situation in "When We Dead Awaken" it would be difficult to conceive. The two principal characters might, with equal truth and beauty, be a distinguished amateur actor and a disappointed amateur actress.

THE DISTINGUISHED. You are pale, Irene. You have large circles round your eyes, and you don't keep up the colour of your hair as you used to do. That Sister of Mercy who is watching you looks like a keeper.

THE DISAPPOINTED. She is. She carries a strait-waistcoat for me in a bandbox. Let us hide from her in the top row of the gallery, and look down upon the glory of the footlights.

THE DISTINGUISHED. Stop a minute. Why did you go mad?

THE DISAPPOINTED (with an evil smile). You ask that question—you! Don't you remember how we played together for charities? Our duologues were the superlative boredom of fashionable drawing-rooms. But you never kissed me, Rubek.

THE DISTINGUISHED (absently). No. I remember now. You put too much carmine on your lips. My artist's soul revolted from the caress.

THE DISAPPOINTED. Always an artist, never a man!

THE DISTINGUISHED. But what have you been doing all these years?

THE DISAPPOINTED. I married two managers.

THE DISTINGUISHED. Two! Bigamy?

THE DISAPPOINTED. No. I killed them one after the other.

THE DISTINGUISHED. Killed them!

THE DISAPPOINTED. Yes, with a hatpin. I always have a hatpin ready. It is long and thin and sharp, and leaves no sign. They were supposed to have died of fits. But come, let us seek the top row of the gallery and behold the glory of the footlights. [They go.]

THE SISTER OF MERCY. I must really follow them with that bandbox.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the lamentable attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales in Brussels last Wednesday evening will induce the Belgian Government at length to forbid the pro-Boer and Anarchist Press attacks on the Royal Family and on England, and to suppress such lawless Socialist meetings as that which took place in the city the day before the outrage was perpetrated.

The train, in which were H.R.H. and the Princess, was about to start for Cologne when a young Belgian artisan, whose mind had been manifestly affected by pro-Boer articles, jumped on the footboard of the royal saloon, and fired two shots from a revolver at the Prince, but providentially missed his Royal Highness. The youth—he is but sixteen—was immediately arrested, and is said to have expressed his regret that he did not succeed in his foul attempt to assassinate the Prince. H.R.H. and the Princess maintained their sangfroid, and on the arrival at Cologne received numerous cordial congratulations from her Majesty and the Continental Sovereigns. In London heartfelt relief was experienced when the evening papers spread the news that the Prince happily escaped uninjured.

## THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

On Thursday of last week (March 29) Lord Roberts's necessarily protracted halt at Bloemfontein was relieved by a smart little engagement which was very fairly, and narrowly escaped being brilliantly, successful. Some days previously Lord Roberts had moved the Brigade of Guards a few miles northwards, in order to hold Glen, and in reply to this movement the Boers, now in force at Brandfort, had strengthened a position overlooking the railway at Karee Siding, which lies about midway between Brandfort and Bloemfontein. The position was one of great natural strength, the right flank consisting of a long hill with wooded sides connected with the main position by a low, thickly wooded ridge. The rest of the position towards the left was a series of broken kopjes, all connected by a high ridge. Deeming it desirable to clear this obstacle, Lord Roberts attempted a double turning movement, sending General French's Cavalry Division to make a détour on the enemy's right and rear, and a brigade of Mounted Infantry, under Colonel Le Gallais, to threaten his left flank, while a frontal attack was delivered by the Seventh Division, under General Tucker. So far as clearing the position was concerned, the operation was perfectly successful, the enemy, after showing fight for three hours, retreating before our infantry could get home among them. Unfortunately, Le Gallais was prevented from completing the envelopment which it was hoped he would be able, in combination with General French, to effect, and the enclosure of about 1500 Boers, which had been aimed at, was precluded by the enemy's fight. Still, the primary object of the movement was accomplished, the enemy's position was taken and held, and the engagement gave a number of fresh troops their baptism of fire. A large force of Australians was engaged, also the City Imperial Volunteers, and with Le Gallais' Brigade there rode a distinguished amateur in the person of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

On March 31 a much less satisfactory incident took place. For some time past the cavalry of Lord Roberts's force has been operating in the neighbourhood of Thaba N'Chu, which lies about forty miles east of Bloemfontein, partly in the hope of intercepting Commandant Olivier, who had been driven up from Alwal North by General Brabant. Olivier, however, had succeeded in eluding General French, and the latter had returned to Bloemfontein, leaving behind him at Thaba N'Chu Colonel Broadwood with the Household Cavalry Composite Regiment, the 10th Hussars, "Q" and "U" batteries Royal Horse Artillery, and some Mounted Infantry. On March 30 Broadwood found that the enemy was approaching him in two forces, from the north and east, and sent word to Lord Roberts that he proposed retiring to the Waterworks, seventeen miles nearer Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts approved the retirement, and added that a Division would be sent to support Broadwood. The latter accordingly moved to the Waterworks on the night of the 30th, and bivouacked.

At dawn on the 31st Broadwood was attacked on three sides by the enemy, and immediately commenced a retirement on Bloemfontein. As the horse artillery, covered by the cavalry, were withdrawing they walked into a trap, and fire was opened on them at short range, with the painful result that six of our guns were captured, together with the whole of Broadwood's baggage, our casualties being returned at 350, including over 200 taken prisoners.

Untoward as this incident undoubtedly is, it might well have been really disastrous if Lord Roberts had not acted with his accustomed promptitude. At daylight on March 31 the Ninth Division, under Colville, left Bloemfontein, and, after a magnificent march of eighteen miles, arrived in time to prevent Colonel Broadwood being yet more severely handled by the 8000 to 10,000 Boers opposed to him. Colville at once came into action, causing the enemy to fall back in the direction of Ladybrand. On Saturday night the Ninth Division bivouacked on the bank of the Modder, and on Sunday morning were joined by the Cavalry Division under French. At the time of writing all that is known of subsequent developments in this quarter is that our troops have since been continuously in touch with the enemy, who are now reported to be concentrated at Thaba N'Chu.

The importance of exercising caution in pushing on the advance to Pretoria is rendered sufficiently obvious by the above incident. It is accentuated by the fact that another force of Boers is reported at Koodoosrand, near the scene of Cronjé's surrender, the evident object being to deter the Free Staters from surrendering and returning to their farms. Unquestionably the affair at the Waterworks will have an evil effect in this direction unless, as is quite possible, it is promptly compensated by a sharp punishment of the commando at Thaba N'Chu, in which it is thought that Olivier's force may be included.

In the south General Clements, whom last week's summary left in occupation of Philippolis, has been steadily advancing towards Bloemfontein, having on March 27 occupied Fauresmith, after marching through Jagersfontein without opposition the day before. The Royal Berkshires were left to garrison Jagersfontein, and a flying column was sent into the district round Fauresmith, with the result that a considerable amount of rebel ammunition was unearthed, together with a 9-pounder gun and a Maxim. In Fauresmith itself, where a sharp opposition had been predicted, arms were freely surrendered, and the inhabitants generally appeared quite resigned to the British occupation. Gatacre's force is still at Springfontein, and he has gone to Bloemfontein to confer with Lord Roberts.

On the Western Border there have been some important developments. Lord Methuen, who had been moving with a mounted force in the neighbourhood of Barkly West, has been recalled to Kimberley, but from a statement recently made by Lord Roberts it is evident that a fresh attempt, the nature of which is at present unknown, is being made to relieve Mafeking. On March 28 the force at Warrenton was heavily attacked by the Boers, but with inconclusive results. Colonel Barter, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, is now in command, and is evidently engaged in "holding" the enemy. Perhaps the relief of Mafeking will come somewhat as a dramatic surprise, and from an unexpected quarter.







# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND CEAD MILE FAILTE.

THE HEADING TO THE SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," AUGUST 11, 1849.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND IN 1849.

When her Majesty paid her first visit to Ireland in August 1849, she set sail from the Isle of Wight in the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 1, escorted by the *Vivid*, the *Black Eagle*, the *Stromboli*, and the *Sphinx*. At six o'clock on Thursday evening, considerably before her time, her Majesty arrived at Cork, and landed early the next morning, when she was received by the Mayor and Corporation. To commemorate her Majesty's visit, Cove Harbour received the name of Queenstown. On Saturday morning her Majesty left Queenstown and set sail for Dublin, landing at Kingstown on Monday, Aug. 6. Her Majesty travelled by train to the capital. She alighted from the train at Sandymount Avenue, and began her progress through the city. Then, as now, the display of street decoration was something extraordinary.



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Reprinted from "The Illustrated London News" of August 11, 1849.

"There was scarcely a house," said *The Illustrated London News* at that time, "from which a flag or banner did not hang out, or at which a balcony or platform was not erected." At the triumphal arch in Upper Baggot Street, the ceremony of presenting the keys was gone through, the presentation being made by the Right Hon. Timothy O'Brien, the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The festivities and functions at Dublin included a Drawing-Room at Dublin Castle, a visit to the Bank of Ireland, to the Infant National School, and a great review in Phoenix Park. Her Majesty's Irish tour concluded with a visit to Belfast, where she proceeded to the Linen Hall, Queen's College, and the Botanic Garden. Her Majesty and Prince Albert inscribed their autographs in an album, which is now preserved in the College Library. On leaving Belfast her Majesty embarked for Scotland.



Prince Consort.

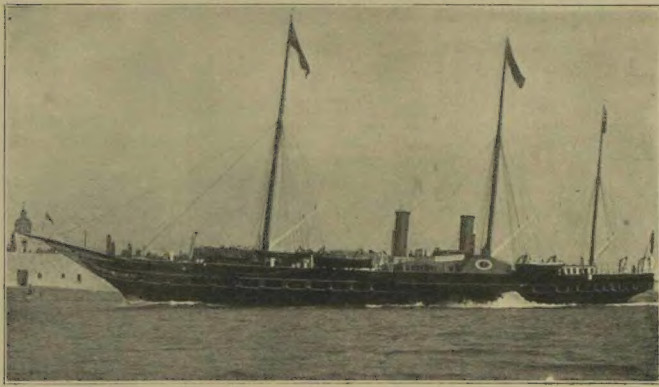
Queen Victoria.

Prince of Wales. Prince Alfred. The late Princess Alice. Princess Royal.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT PRESENTING THE ROYAL CHILDREN ON BOARD THE YACHT IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, AUGUST 1849.

Reprinted from "The Illustrated London News."





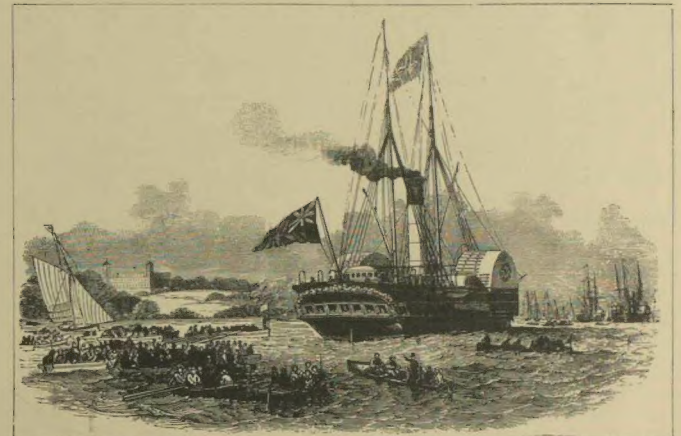
THE ROYAL YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT," USED ON THE PRESENT VISIT.



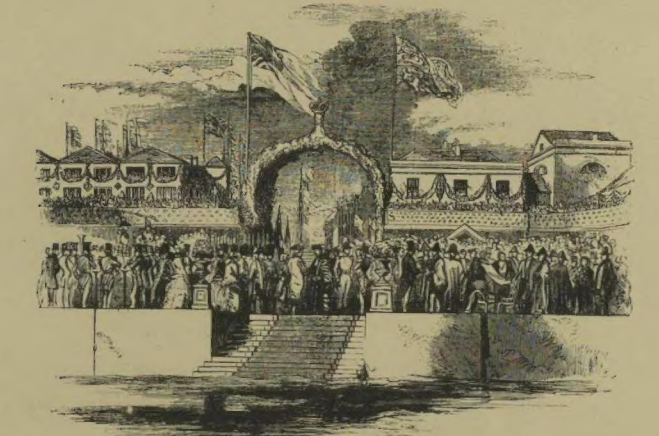
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE NATIONAL INFANT SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



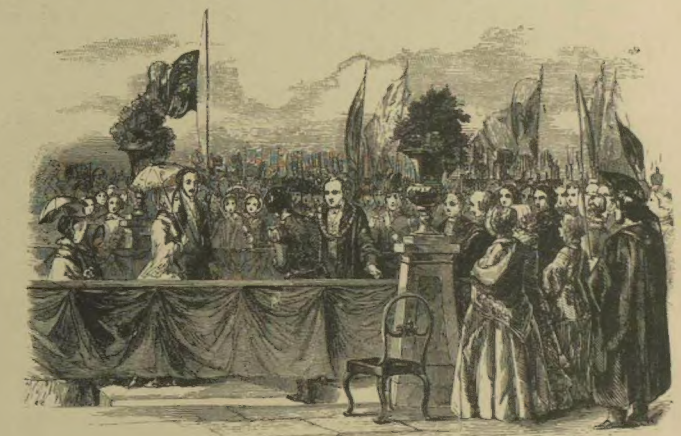
THE QUEEN'S ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.



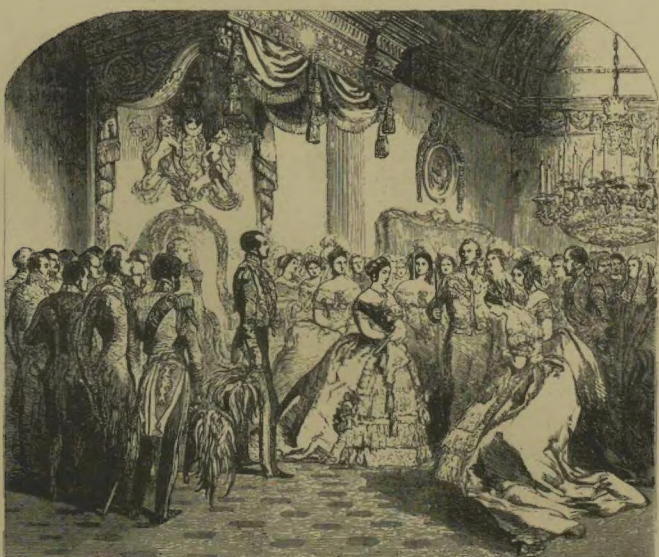
EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



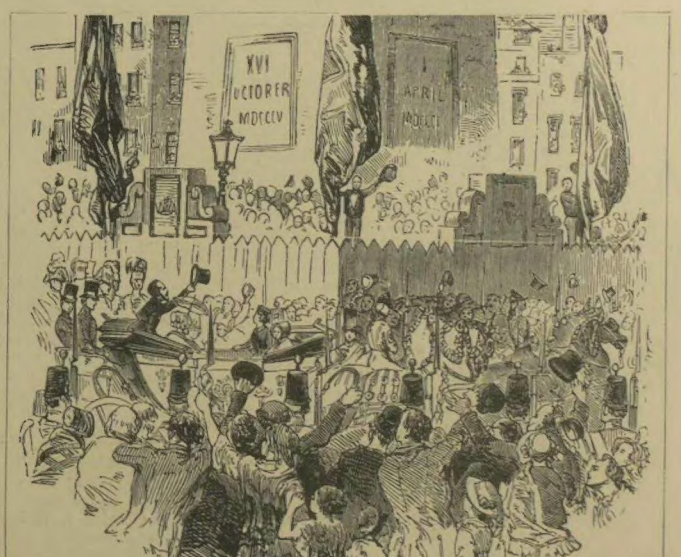
CORPORATION OF CORK AND DEPUTATION AWAITING HER MAJESTY.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT CORK.



THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE CASTLE, DUBLIN.



PUPILS OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SCHOOLS AT THE NELSON COLUMN, DUBLIN.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO IRELAND, AUGUST 1849.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Queen's visit to Ireland began with a journey that was prosperous despite somewhat rough weather. Accompanied by her two daughters, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by the Countess of Antrim, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Sir Arthur Bigge, Captain Ponsonby, and other ladies and gentlemen of the Court, her Majesty left Windsor at half-past nine on Monday, April 2. The streets of the Royal Borough were crowded with people anxious to assist, if only as onlookers, on the historic occasion. The train of twelve saloon carriages proceeded by way of Wolverhampton to Llandudno Junction, where it arrived at nearly four in the morning and made a rest of four hours, so that the Queen might have undisturbed repose. Two thousand people cheered as the train moved off in the morning, taking an hour in the run to Holyhead, where a general holiday was held. Addresses and bouquets were presented; and the Queen's replies were delivered, with their allusions to the "great consolation" the nation's spirit of self-sacrifice had been to her "during the period of stress and anxiety," and to the gratification given her by the devotion of the Principality of Wales to her Throne and person. Her Majesty then walked across the carpeted platform to the deck of her yacht, and sailed at one o'clock for Kingstown, accompanied by the naval flotilla. Bunting flew everywhere, and the cheers of Wales were the good earnest of those that rent the air when Irish soil was trodden once more by her Majesty after an interval of close upon forty years.

True to former traditions, her Majesty took Dublin by surprise, the royal yacht arriving quite unexpectedly in Kingstown Harbour at a few minutes past two. It is interesting to recall that on her first visit to Scotland her Majesty also took Edinburgh and Aberdeen by surprise, giving the occasion to witty scribes for several poems and parodies, one upon the ballad of "Johnny Cope" running as follows—

Hey, Jamie Forrest, are you waukin' yet,  
Or are your Bailies a-snooring yet?  
If ye were waukin', I would rise  
And welcome the Queen in the morning.

Mr. Forrest was at that time Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The reason of the Queen's early crossing to Ireland on this occasion was the promise of a storm and a falling glass. When the guns of the war-ships announced that her Majesty had stolen upon her loyal Irish subjects unawares, large numbers of people began to pour down to the port; but the dockyard was closely guarded, and they could catch little more than a distant glimpse of the yacht. Even officialdom was taken by surprise, and a pinnace containing the Duke of Connaught and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went out at a great pace to welcome her Majesty. In the evening there were bonfires on the hills, and the ships of the fleet with the royal yacht were illuminated. Our Special Artist at Dublin has recorded the brilliant scene in the illustration which forms the front page of the present Number.

## THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The Duke of Norfolk has gone to the war, after a characteristically generous allusion to the men who stay at home as those who make the real sacrifices. Among other parting words at Arundel, on Saturday, the Duke, who has no turn for field-work, admitted that he himself went out under a sense of duty. When Arundel, he said, was called upon to send volunteers, he felt that the first response should be from Arundel's Earl. That is the old spirit which Lord Beaconsfield tried to revive among "nobles" in his Young England days, when he said that he did not see why there should be leaders if they did not lead. The Duke of Norfolk and four other Dukes have been able to live up to the etymological of their titles. After the saluting crowds of Arundel, where his is a familiar figure, the Duke, in khaki at Southampton, realised the possibility of being merely one of a multitude, and went almost unrecognised except by the observant photographer.

## WAR PORTRAITS.

Captain Philip Gordon Grant, who is on service with the Royal Engineers in South Africa, is the youngest son of Colonel J. M. Grant, late of the Royal Engineers, and is thirty years of age. He got his commission just twelve years ago, and went with the Chitral Field Force in 1893, receiving a medal in recognition of his valuable service. His Captaincy is a year old.

Major Frederick A. Hayden, who is serving with the 1st Battalion of the West Riding Regiment in the war, is nearly forty years of age. He has done service as an Adjutant, and he has been a Major since last year.

Colonel William Thompson Adair, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been doing good work with the Special Service Staff on the Orange River, is fifty years of age. The change to active service experienced by one who

has been engaged for some time as Professor at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich must be considerable, but it has only proved the adaptability of this capable Royal Marine Light Infantry officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude George Henry Sitwell, D.S.O., of the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was one of those who lost their lives at Pieters Hill in the last week of February. Born in 1858, he was educated at Haiybury, and saw his first active service in the Afghan War of 1879-80. Two years later he took part in the Egyptian Campaign, and was in the fighting in Uganda in 1895-96. Other services in the Uganda Protectorate, some of them taken at the instance of the Foreign Office, included those of a Vice-Consul.

Another valuable life lost at the same stage of the operations that resulted in the relief of Ladysmith was that of Lieutenant Hubert Lionel Mourilyan, of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, which he entered as a Second Lieutenant just five years ago, being then little more than nineteen years of age. Active service in the Ashanti Expedition followed at once; and three years later saw him on duty in Sierra Leone, when he took part in the Karene Expedition, and also in the Protectorate Expedition, as an orderly officer.

Trooper Zachary R. E. Lewis, killed in action at Paardeberg in the gallant attack upon Cronjé's laager,

entered the York and Lancaster Regiment when he was twenty-one. His first active service was in the Sudan in 1884. Four years ago he went to South Africa, where he raised and commanded a corps of Mounted Rifles. His services during the present war have been too signal to need recapitulation here.

The list of other officers who have taken service, and whose portraits are given, includes the name of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Younghusband, of the 3rd Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry.

Captain Arthur J. Tyler, of the West Riding Regiment, was killed at Lobatsi while serving with the Mounted Infantry. He was twenty-nine years of age.

Also among the fallen in the field is Captain Rhys Price, of the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, who lost his life in the more recent fighting on the Modder River.

At Dordrecht fell Lieutenant Leonard Heath Chandler, of Brabant's Horse; and at Driefontein, Captain A. R. Eustace, of the 2nd East Kent, at the age of thirty-one.

## OUR WAR PICTURES.

The mail still continues to bring in echoes of the siege of Ladysmith, many interesting recollections of which will be found among our illustrations. The pictures explain themselves, and form an excellent commentary on the accounts of thrilling interest which have been sent home during the last month in the despatches of correspondents at the front. They include the memorable scene in the main street of Ladysmith when General White, after his meeting with the officers of the relieving force, called for three cheers for the Queen, cheers which were given with extraordinary enthusiasm by the crowd of troops and townspeople. Our large double-page illustrations represent the disarming after Paardeberg and General Cronjé's champagne luncheon before his departure under escort of the C.I.V. for Cape Town.

## PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords read a second time Lord Russell of Killowen's Bill for checking the system of secret payments, otherwise commissions, in business. The Bill was strongly supported by the Lord Chancellor and by Lord James, who gave some striking instances of the abuses in question. In one case, the purchase of a submarine cable had involved the payment of £100,000 in commissions, and then the cable proved to be worthless. How far the Bill will prove efficacious for its purpose it would be rash to predict, for the evil with which it proposes to cope runs through the whole social system.

In the Commons the Irish members, temporarily released from purely Irish affairs, have devoted their energy to events in South Africa. Mr. Wyndham was bombarded with questions of such a character that he was at last provoked into rebuking Mr. Swift MacNeill for "the mischievous repetition of unfounded rumours." Mr. MacNeill, sorely hurt, sought the protection of the Speaker, who ruled with his customary tact that "mischievous repetition" did not imply "mischievous motive."

The Indian famine was the subject of a debate prompted by a resolution of Sir William Wedderburn's asking for a special inquiry into the industrial condition of the people of India. Sir Henry Fowler denied that such an inquiry could serve any useful purpose, and held that the Indian Government was in no way responsible for the famine. He recommended a national contribution to the relief funds. Lord George Hamilton took a similar view. The famine, he said, was widespread, but affected a much smaller number of people than had suffered formerly. The extension of railways in India had greatly increased the facility of supplying food to the stricken districts. If it should prove necessary, the Government would be prepared to increase the supplies by means of a loan.

Mr. Wharton moved the second reading of the Corporal Punishment Bill, which was designed to amend previous legislation on this subject, and to enact flogging for highway robbery, garroting, armed burglars, and certain offences against women and children. Mr. Wharton found very few supporters. Both Mr. Asquith and Sir Matthew White Ridley opposed the Bill on the ground of experience. Six Home Secretaries, as Mr. Asquith reminded the House, had abandoned the idea that flogging was a deterrent. He argued that it brutalised the law without suppressing the offences it was aimed at. The Bill was rejected by a majority of 128. This attests a remarkable change of Parliamentary opinion, for eleven years ago a large majority voted for the second reading of the same measure.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Heddewick, in favour of the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament, drew from Mr. Chamberlain the statement that when the Colonies asked for such a representation their wishes would be favourably considered. The Colonial Secretary denied, however, that they had expressed any such desire.

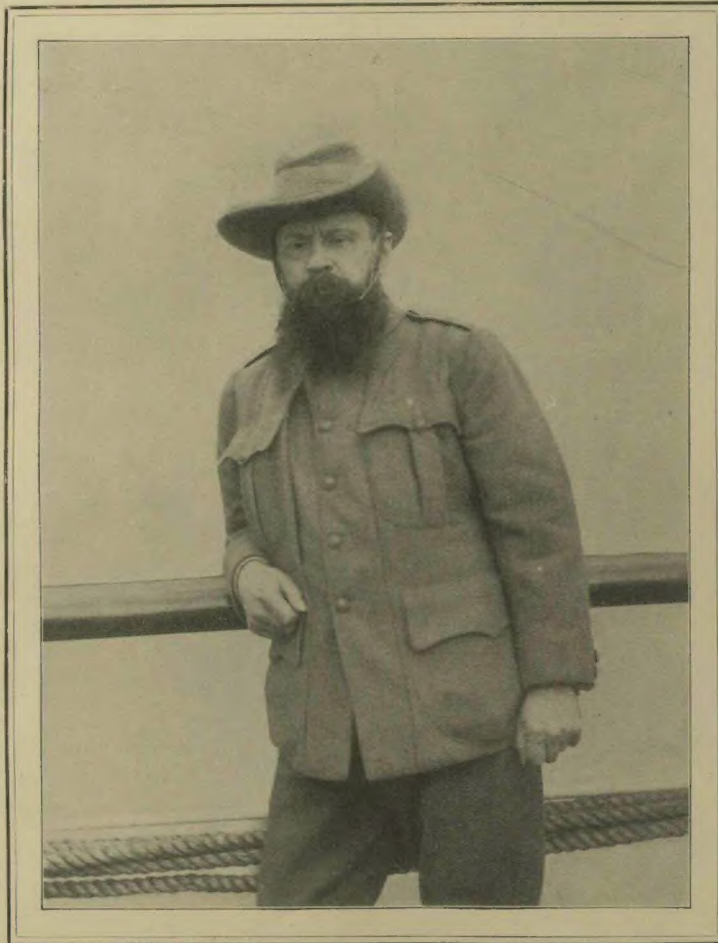


Photo. Gregory.

CAPTAIN HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, AT THE CALL OF DUTY, EN ROUTE FOR SOUTH AFRICA ON BOARD THE "CARISBROOKE CASTLE."

belonged to the Canadian Mounted Police, and was attached to the "D" Company (Ottawa) of the Royal Canadians. A son of the late Dr. Lewis, and a nephew of Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, Anglican Metropolitan of Canada, he was formerly one of the Speaker's Pages in the Canadian House of Commons, and very popular with a large circle of acquaintances in Ottawa and Regina, the latter town being that in which he joined the Mounted Police four years ago. Another trooper whose portrait appears is Mr. H. N. Jenner, of the Natal Carbineers, who was among the killed at Colenso.

Lieutenant Robert Stewart Popham, of the 1st Derby Regiment, whose pluck and capacity saved the Bethulia Bridge, is twenty-four years of age, and received his commission only last year.

Lord Denman, the descendant of a famous Lord Chief Justice, is with the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa—a service for which his former experience as a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots fitted him. He was born in 1874, and was educated at Sandhurst. The third Baron of his line, he succeeded his great-uncle a year before he came of age.

Another of the more than fifty peers at the front is Lord Abinger, the head of the Scarlett family, which also owes its fame to its legal eminence. He was born in 1871, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He, too, has had military experience; for he was at one time Captain in the 3rd Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Colonel Plumer, whose name has been associated for some weeks with the hopes and anticipations of Englishmen as to the relief of Mafeking, was born in 1857, and



## PERSONAL.

The death of Sir Donald Martin Stewart removes a prominent name from our not long list of Field-Marshal.

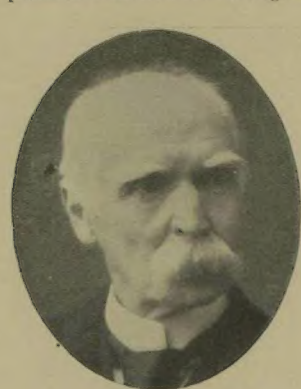


Photo. London Stereoscopic Co.  
THE LATE SIR DONALD M. STEWART.

Born in 1824, he was educated at Aberdeen University, and began, at the age of sixteen, that military career which is associated with eminent service in India. In the 'fifties he saw fighting at Peshawar and Allyghar; and was in important posts at the Siege of Delhi and the Relief of Lucknow. He was in command of the Bengal troops in Abyssinia, was Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and had under his control the troops at Kabul and in Northern Afghanistan till the withdrawal in 1889. From being Commander-in-Chief in India he became Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, where he took his well-deserved rest at the end of a long and laborious career.

M. Loubet has told the Secretary of the Peace Society that he regards a war between France and England as "impossible." Some Frenchmen declare that England means to invade France, and some equally foolish Englishmen maintain that France is going to molest England after the Exhibition. There is no danger of war except in the imaginations of these persons.

Lord Londonderry is the new Postmaster-General. He refused the offer of Lord Privy Seal when the present Ministry was formed. In 1896

he attacked the Government on account of their Irish Land Act, and in 1898 he was equally critical of their Workmen's Compensation Act. Indeed, Lord Londonderry went so far as to say that Conservative principles were threatened by such legislation. Will it ever cross his mind that the Post Office itself is a piece of rank Socialism? Seriously, the position in the North had become a little difficult for the Government, what with Lord Durham in rebellion and Lord Londonderry as a cold supporter. The explanations that have brought the popular Marquis into line have, at any rate, secured for St. Martin's-le-Grand an industrious and conscientious administrator in succession to the Duke of Norfolk, whose record of industry will be difficult to beat.

Pilgrims are going to the Vatican this year on bicycles. It is thought that the appearance of so many devout cyclists may cause the Pope to revoke his order that the French priests must not ride the bicycle when visiting their parishioners.

The Gables, at Surbiton, by the kindness of its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cooper, has been turned for the time into a convalescent home for returned sick and wounded warriors from South Africa. The house is large and well arranged, and the gardens give space for football, which, needless to say, is played even by those who are still obliged to run with a limp. This private hospital is carried on in connection with the Princess of Wales's hospitalship, on board which all its inmates were brought home. Each one had been spoken to by her

Royal Highness, as each one very well remembers. On Thursday last the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the wounded at The Gables, and took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.



Photo. Van der Weyde.  
MR. ALFRED COOPER.

The Emperor William has been conferring some signal marks of favour upon Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. If a story from that capital be true, these must be intended to solace some

ruffled feelings. Prince Radolin is said to have quarrelled with a Russian Grand Duke, who jocularly remarked at a supper-party that German diplomats are "so slow." The Ambassador complained to the Grand Duchess, who intimated that she had no desire for his further acquaintance. And now the Kaiser steps in, and loads his envoy with presents. There seems to be even more human nature in diplomacy than the world suspected.

Mr. Webster Davis was Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Mr. McKinley's Administration. He suddenly went to South Africa, leaving his duties, no doubt, to the Deputy-Assistant Secretary. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Kruger, and returned to America full of missionary zeal. He has resigned his office in order to go lecturing on behalf of the Boers. Mr. Davis is a tribute to Mr. Kruger's hypnotic powers, but it is suspected that the late Assistant Secretary has a craving for notoriety, and thinks he can satisfy it best by proclaiming the Boers to be the "noblest" people he has ever seen.

The death of General Joubert, and not from wounds, while the war is still in full progress, has produced a



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.

particularly strong tribute to his dead adversary from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. "I would ask you," he wrote to President Kruger, "to convey to General Joubert's family the expression of my most respectfully sympathy, and to assure them also from me that all ranks of her Majesty's forces serving in South Africa share my feeling of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a General, who devoted his life to the service of his country, and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances." Praise from Lord Roberts is praise indeed; and nothing could be handsomer than that. The full name of "Slim Piet" was Petrus Jacobus Joubert. He was of Huguenot descent; was born in 1834; and had been a stubborn stickler for the Independence of the Transvaal from first to last.

The latest Anti-Semite manoeuvre in Paris is an aristocratic cabal against the Rothschilds. A junior member of the family challenged the Count de Lubersac, who had written an insulting letter to his father. The Count declined to fight, pleading that his opponent was a minor. This peculiar display of chivalry is worthy of the class that produced the Baron Christiani.

The death of Dr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., took place last Sunday, the day before a dinner in his honour was to be given to him by the Authors' Club. Dr. Mivart, whose name had been brought of late into accidental prominence by his correspondence with Cardinal Vaughan as to the orthodoxy of some of his views, was a scientist who, without making any great discoveries of his own, had exercised considerable influence as a critic, an observer, and a teacher. In deference to him Darwin made modifications in some of his theories; and he had controversies, less barren than most controversies are, with the majority of his famous contemporaries—such as Huxley, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Mr. Balfour.

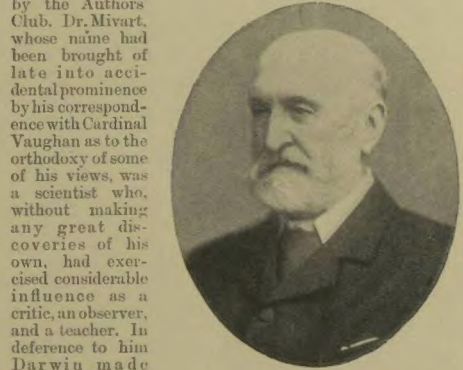


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART.

Dr. Mivart, who was a member of innumerable scientific societies, and a barrister-at-law and an M.D. in addition, was remarkable for his versatility and for the all-inclusive activity of his mind. Besides his whole library of volumes, he was a habitual contributor to magazines, a habit he held to when illness had already threatened his powers, and when an ordinary man would have put aside his pen for ever. Dr. St. George Mivart was not an ordinary man in any sense of the word; nor was he an easy man to judge by any standard of susceptibility except his own.

A grand Jubilee commemoration service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening in honour of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and of its esteemed founder, the late Miss Frances Mary Buss, and of the benevolent subscribers to the educational institutions associated with her name. The anthems were rendered well by the School Choir. The present Head Mistress, Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., F.C.P., who so effectively carries on the good work initiated by Miss Buss, was present in her red and yellow robe with many other scholastic dignitaries, including representatives of Cambridge and Oxford, of London, and of the Scottish Universities, of Giford and Newnham, and other noted colleges and public schools of mark. The Bishop of London, with

much impressiveness, read the address to the founder and benefactors; and the Primate preached a noble sermon.

Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, K.C.B., who had gone to Naples for his health, and whose sudden death took place in that city while he was out driving with his wife, was born in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign. He was the son of Sir H. Fairfax, Bart., of Ravenswood, Melrose, N.B., and he went into the Navy at the age of thirteen. His services were many and various. He was Naval Attaché to Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar and Muscat; he was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; he commanded the *Monarch* at the bombardment of Alexandria; he was an A.D.C. to the Queen, a Naval Lord of the Admiralty, had held the commands of the Australian Station and the Channel Fleet, and was "my first Captain," to quote the words of the Duke of York on hearing of his death. Last year he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, where his loss is deeply felt. Sir Henry married in 1872 Harriet, daughter of Sir David Kinloch, Bart.



Photo. Maull and Fox.  
THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HENRY FAIRFAX.

Taking advantage of the lull in the war, some of the correspondents are returning to England for a brief visit. Our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers, is among these. During his short stay, Mr. Villiers will recount his experiences at the St. James's Hall

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent of the *Daily News*, died on March 30 after a long illness. Mr. Forbes was a son of the manse, his father being a minister on the border of Morayshire and Banffshire. He studied at Aberdeen University. The future War historian gained his military knowledge as a trooper in the Royal Dragoons. Thence he drifted into London journalism, and on the outbreak of the Franco-German War was sent by the *Daily News* to act as correspondent with the Prussian forces.

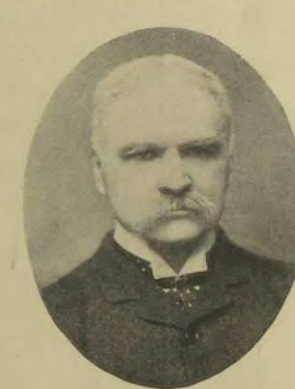
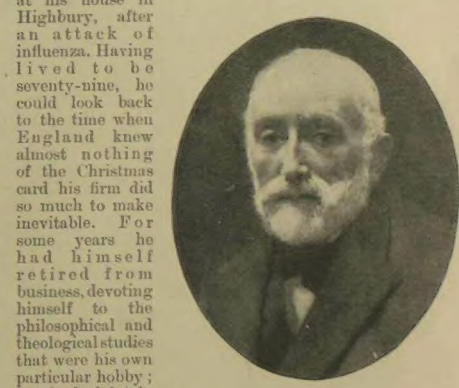


Photo. Ball.  
THE LATE MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

He was the first to recognise the importance of the telegraph in war-correspondence, and shortly began to create "records" in the rapid dispatch of news. He served with great distinction also in the Russo-Turkish War, and in the Afghan and Zulu Wars. In the Zulu War he compassed one of his finest achievements, riding 120 miles, after the battle of Ulundi, to the nearest telegraph-station. His despatch reached London in advance of all other news, and received the honour of being read in the House of Commons. Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood have written tributes full of admiration of Mr. Forbes's vivid style.

The death of Mr. Raphael Tuck, founder of the firm of Raphael Tuck and Sons, the art publishers, took place at his house in Highbury, after an attack of influenza. Having lived to be seventy-nine, he could look back to the time when England knew almost nothing of the Christmas card his firm did so much to make inevitable. For some years he had himself retired from business, devoting himself to the philosophical and theological studies that were his own particular hobby; but he had lately the pleasure of opening the spacious new quarters of the business; and only a few days before his death his interest in current affairs was shown by his presence among the sightseers who thronged to see the Queen drive through the streets of her capital.



THE LATE MR. RAPHAEL TUCK.

The days of the familiar red halfpenny stamp are numbered, for the Post Office has just issued another of the same design, but coloured green, to secure uniformity with other countries in the Postal Union.



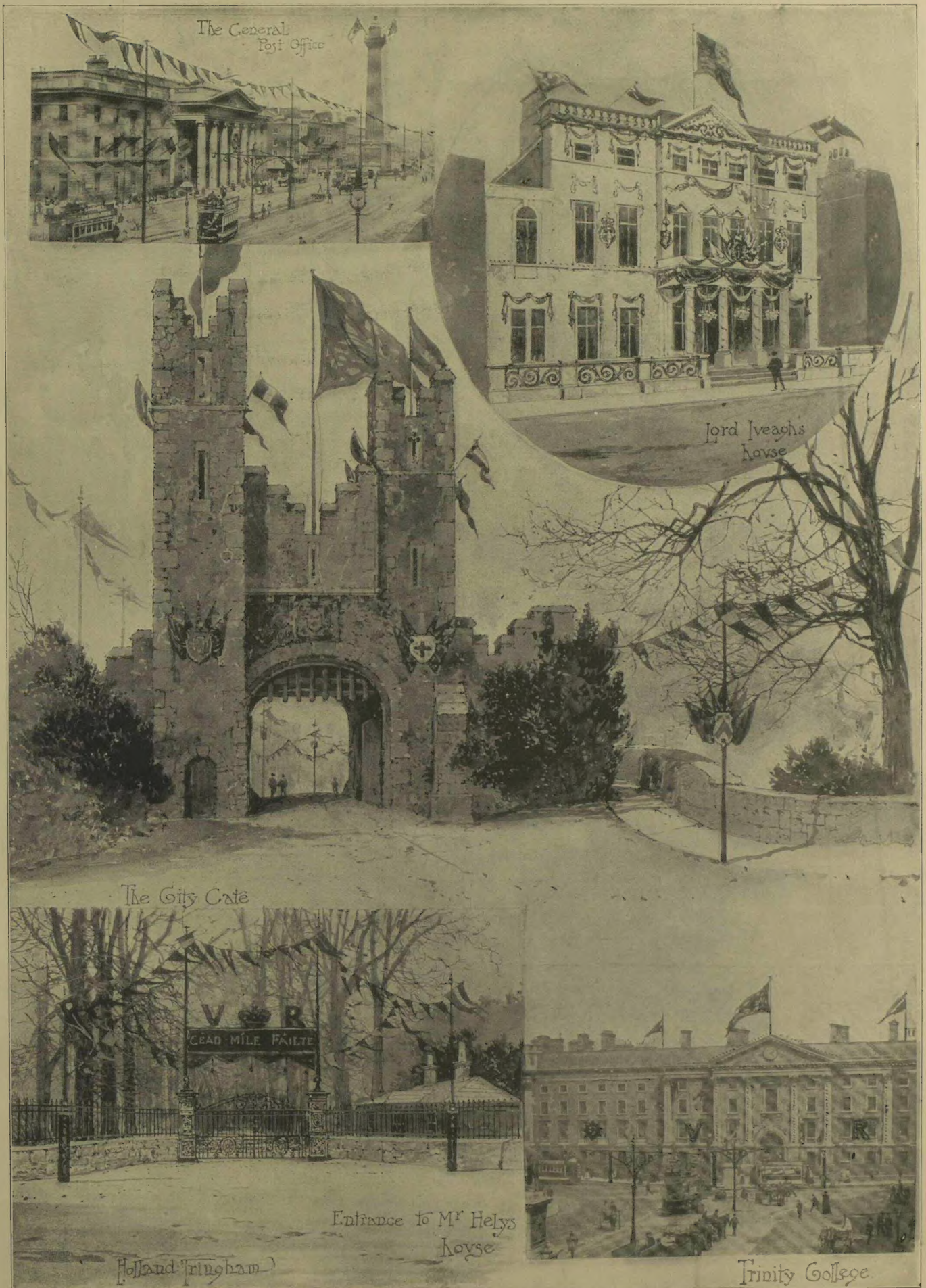


THE RELIEF COLUMN FOUR MILES FROM LADYSMITH: SUNRISE.

From a Photograph by our Correspondent, Mr. Earl Robert.



# THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.



DECORATIONS IN DUBLIN.

Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. HOLLAND TRINGHAM.

The City Gate, a reproduction of an ancient structure, was built for the occasion by the Corporation. Here the Queen was presented with the keys of the City by the Lord Mayor.





HER MAJESTY LEAVING KINGSTOWN, ESCORTED BY THE ROYAL SQUADRON, AUGUST 1840.

*A great crowd assembled on the pier for a last glimpse of the Royal Squadron departing in rough weather for Scotland. Seeing the enthusiastic people, her Majesty left the deck and joined the Prince Consort on the paddle-box, waving her hand in final adieu. Every man in Dublin (the Lord Lieutenant of the day said) felt that her Majesty in so doing had paid him a personal compliment.*





IN THE MAIN STREET OF LADYSMITH: GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE CALLING FOR THREE CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

*A crowd, consisting of ladies, troops, and civilians in all kinds of costumes, frantically cheered the Queen.—NOTE BY MR. PRIOR.*



O U R W A R P O R T R A I T S.



*Photo, Richard Ellis.*  
LIEUTENANT POPHAM  
(1st Derbyshire Regiment; saved Rethulie Bridge).



*Photo, Harrods, Limited.*  
CAPTAIN P. G. GRANT  
(Royal Engineers)



*Photo, Manly and Fox.*  
LORD ARINGER  
(late Cameron Highlanders, now on South African Service).



*Photo, Morn, Brighton.*  
MAJOR HAYDEN  
(1st West Riding Regiment).



*Photo, Willis, Chatham.*  
COLONEL W. T. ADAIR  
(R.M.L.I., Special Service Staff, Orange River).



*Photo, Knight, Aldershot.*  
COLONEL PLUMER  
(Mafeking Relief Force).



*Photo, Cowell, Bristol.*  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. J. YOUNGHUSBAND  
(3rd Imperial Yeomanry).



*Photo, Manly and Fox.*  
LORD DENMAN  
(Imperial Yeomanry).



*Photo, Knight, Aldershot.*  
CAPTAIN EUSTACE  
(East Kent Regiment, Killed, Driefontein).



*Photo, Williams, Monmouth.*  
CAPTAIN A. J. TYLER  
(Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Killed, Lobatsi).



*Photo, Benson.*  
CAPTAIN PRICE  
(1st Welsh Regiment, Killed, Modder River).



*Photo, Martin Jacquette.*  
LIEUTENANT MOUSILVAN  
(Warwickshire Regiment, Killed, Pieters Hill).



*Photo, R. L. Bartlett.*  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. G. SITWELL  
(Dublin Fusiliers, Killed, Pieters Hill).



*Photo, Hughes.*  
LIEUTENANT CHANDLER  
(Strabant's Horse, Killed, Dordrecht).



TROOPER H. N. JENNER  
(Natal Carbineers, Killed, Colenso).



*Photo, Topley, Ottawa.*  
TROOPER Z. R. E. LEWIS  
(Canadian N. W. Mounted Police, Killed, Paardeberg).



L A D Y S M I T H R E L I E V E D.



WEST STREET, DURBAN EN PÊTE ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELIEF.

*Photo, J. E. Maulebrack, London.*



DELIVERANCE AT LAST: THE ADVANCED GUARD OF THE RELIEF COLUMN APPROACHING LADYSMITH.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

*A crowd of regulars, volunteers, and civilians eagerly watched the approaching horsemen, who came on at a steady gallop.*





*Photo, J. E. Middlebrook, Durban.*

HART'S INFANTRY BRIGADE BIVOUACKING ON THE BANKS OF THE TUGELA ON THE DAY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF PIETERS HILL. FEBRUARY 20.



T H E   S I E G E   O F   L A D Y S M I T H .

Cesar's Camp.

Wagon Hill.



VIEW OF CESAR'S CAMP AND WAGON HILL. THE POSITION WE NEARLY LOST.

*From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*





CRONJÉ'S SURRENDER: BURGHERS DELIVERING UP ARMS AFTER PAARDEBERG.



## ECHOES AND SHADOWS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Several eminent Englishmen, Lord Rosebery and Sir Charles Dilke among the number, have given it as their opinion that a war between their country and France would be nothing short of a calamity to the whole of the human race, and would retard the world's progress for ever so many years, if not for a century. The French have, therefore, considerably modified their tone with regard to us, and, perhaps, the whole of their recently threatening attitude to England might have been altogether prevented if people in authority on each side of the Channel had taken the trouble to point out a little earlier the disastrous consequences of an outbreak of hostilities between the two nations. In Mr. Toole's old repository there was a little piece in which one of the characters says to his interlocutor—"Why didn't you tell me before?" "Because you didn't ask me," was the answer.

The Englishmen who enlightened France might give a similar reply, if the latter cared to put the question. *Le Gaulois*, which started the interrogatory, will probably not be sufficiently foolish to do this. Until the Duc d'Orléans, for reasons of his own, and not at all connected with England, denounced M. Arthur Meyer and his paper in a letter to the Duc de Luynes, which has become familiar to every Frenchman, M. Meyer did not begin to preach amicable relations with England. I am sorry to strip M. Meyer's goodwill to England to the skin, but his new-born love springs from his new-born hate; but this is M. Meyer's own fault.

The change of front on the part of the other newspapers is due to a different cause. They are perfectly conscious of the value of English patronage to the forthcoming Exhibition. There is only one nation in the whole of Europe, or, for the matter of that, in the whole of the world, which sends its hundreds of thousands to the French capital on such an occasion; and that nation is the English one. All the other nations send their aristocracy and *haute bourgeoisie*; Germany, in addition to these, sends some of her *petite bourgeoisie*. England not only sends her *petite bourgeoisie*, but her sons of toil, in the literal acceptance of the term. The German *petit bourgeois*, in virtue of his greater or lesser knowledge of French, chaffs and haggles over every penny he spends. The Englishman, by reason of his linguistic ignorance, becomes a perfectly defenceless victim to the French shopkeeper's plausibility.

No doubt the papers knew all this before: what they did not know, or failed to foresee, was the quick turning of the tables by the English on the Boers. The initial reverses of the former led the French to conclude that the retrieval of those reverses would take a much longer time than it did. And in the circumstances of England's misfortunes having been prolonged, Englishmen and Englishwomen would not have come to Paris—at any rate, in large numbers—however friendly the welcome might have been. This, the reader may take my word for it, has greatly contributed to the altered tone of the French papers, from which I exclude *Le Siècle*, whose editor, M. Yves Guyot, I have known for many, many years, and whom I have always found a sincere and consistent friend of England and the English.

I just now paraphrased the well-known quotation from "Romeo and Juliet" to account for M. Meyer's suddenly developed goodwill towards England. I may twist it once more in order to illustrate the persistent animosity of the French aristocracy towards us. Their dislike of England is only an artificial efflux of the big stream of their hatred of the Third Republic itself. They still believe in the possibility of fishing in troubled waters, and complications with England might provide such a turbid river for their endeavours. It would take too long fully to analyse their thoughts on the subject; a few lines may afford a hint or two. They still cherish their belief in the existence of a Napoleon in the present army, emerging all at once as the other one did from the army at the end of the last century, as they thought Boulanger had emerged eleven or twelve years ago. After the 18th-19th Brumaire (9th-10th November, 1799), the Bourbons imagined for a little while that the young General Bonaparte was working in their behalf. It was not his victories, however, but his defeats which fifteen years later carried them to the restored throne of their ancestors. The Orléanists would mind neither defeat nor victory. If the former, there would be another revolution in France, by which they might secure the dynasty, as Louis Philippe secured his in 1830. If the latter, they might try to convert the conquering hero into a Monk for the benefit of their Charles II., who, of course, would be the Duc d'Orléans. Luckily for everybody concerned, it has become very patent by now that the Orléanists and their chief are an absolutely "negligible quantity," both in France's home and foreign policy.

There is something comic in their keeping up agitation by giving "at-homes," in which all the songs forbidden by the censorship are sung by Fursy, Bonnard, Hyppsa, and the other successors of Rodolphe Salis and Aristide Bruant, of the erewhile "Chat Noir" fame. The Government does what it can to prevent that kind of thing; but of course, they cannot interfere with private receptions, unless they become too flagrantly hostile against the State, as was the case with the famous gathering at the mansion of the Duchesse de Galliera, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duc d'Orléans' eldest sister to the present King of Portugal.

This, as far as I am enabled to give it, is an honest view of the situation as affecting the English. I am not called upon to play the part of Mentor, but the English would be thin-skinned indeed to be balked of the enjoyment of a trip to Paris now that they are in the mood for gaiety. I shall shortly endeavour to give them an idea of the many good things there are in preparation, but the foremost thing to be remembered is that they are going for their pleasure, and not for that of our kind friends, the French. Napoleon I., when invited to disport himself, invariably answered, "Love after glory. We have had glory enough lately and to spare. We may take a little pleasure.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

ALPHONA DECK (Lordsburg Lane).—We are very much obliged for your problem, but it is of a type that never found favour with the readers of this column.

IT NUGENT (Southwold).—In reference to No. 2916, the reply to 1. Kt to B3th is 2. Q to Q7th (ch), K moves; 3. P takes; and if 2. Kt to K3rd, then 3. Q to R7th, mate.

H. J. A. SALWAY.—Much obliged; the problem shall be reported upon in due course.

COLOSSE A CHAMBERO (Hungary).—You have fallen in very good company over No. 2916. Many of our best solvers have failed at it. Your solution of No. 2917 is correct. Thanks for your kindly sentiments towards England.

A. WATSON (Salisbury). Thanks for problem.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2915 received from Walter St. C. Lord (Santa Barbara, California); of No. 2914 from Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 2916 from Emile Frau, George Dever Farmer, M. D. (Ansonia, Ontario), and Charles Field, Jun. (Athol, Mass.); of No. 2918 from Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 2917 from Colonel Adolf Granberg (Hungary), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), F. J. Candy (Norwood), T. Colhale (Edinburgh), H. Adams (South Norwood), and W. R. R. (Chifton).

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2918 received from R. Nugent (Southwold), P. J. S. (Hampstead), S. Davis (Leicester), R. T. Bakes, P. W. Moore (Brighton), F. J. Candy (Norwood), Emile Frau (Lyons), Reginald Gordon (Kensington), E. Dalby, Charles Burnett, Alpha, T. Colledge (Hallburton), G. Stillingfield Johnson (Cobham), Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), W. A. Barnard (Uppingham), Walter G. Exting (Winchester), K. R. B. Fry (Cheltenham College), Hereford, A. Hall, W. R. B. (Chifton), Rupert Rogers (Stratford), T. G. Ware, H. S. Brandthorpe, H. J. J. (Chifton), F. W. C. (Edgworth), J. E. D. Moysey (Totnes), H. J. J. (Chifton), Miss D. Gresson, S. R. W. (Canterbury), W. J. Allen (Edinburgh), Edith Conner (Reigate), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), T. Roberts, D. B. R. (Oban), M. A. Eyre (Folkestone), Albert Wolf (Putney), W. M. Kelly, M. D. (Worthing), D. Brewster (Gloucester), F. R. Dickering, H. Meskin (Nantwich), H. Gray (Moorhead), Michael Maude (Krystone), A. E. J. C. Carpenter (Liverpool), and C. R. Shaw Stewart (Birmingham).

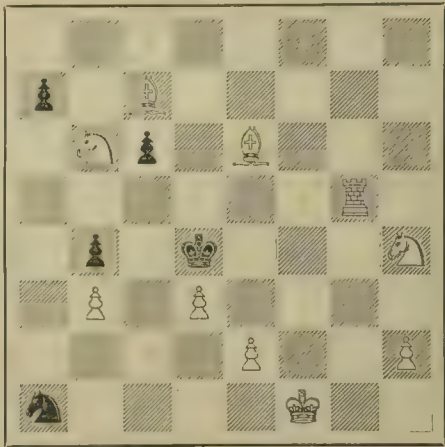
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2917.—By D. R. Brooks.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K2nd K takes Kt  
2. Q to K4th K to K3rd or P moves  
3. B or Q mates.

If Black play 1. K to B4th, 2. Q to K1st; 1. K to B2nd, 2. Q takes P, and 1. P to B4th, then 2. Q to B4th, 2. P to B3rd or K takes Kt, 3. Kt or Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 2920. By BASSETT DAS MAMDAI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CABLE.

Game played in the International Match between MESSRS. T. F. LAWRENCE and H. G. VOIGT.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
Mr. L. (England).	Mr. V. (America).	Mr. L. (England).	Mr. V. (America).
1. P to K4th	P to B4th	18. B to B3rd	B to B3rd
2. Kt to K3rd	Kt to Q3rd	19. P to K4th	Kt to Q2nd
3. Kt to B3rd	P to K3rd	20. B to K3rd	
4. P to Q4th	P takes E		
5. Kt takes P	B to K2nd		
6. P to K3rd	P to Q3rd		
7. B to K2nd	Kt to B3rd		
8. Castle			
9. P to B4th	Q to R4th		
10. B to B3rd	R to Q2nd		
11. P to K3rd			
12. Q to Q2nd			
13. P to R3rd			

And here 14. Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt, 15. Kt takes P, 16. Kt takes Q, 17. Kt takes Q, 18. Kt takes Q, 19. Kt takes Q, 20. Kt takes Q, 21. Kt takes Q, 22. Kt takes Q, 23. Kt takes Q, 24. Kt takes Q, 25. Kt takes Q, 26. Kt takes Q, 27. Kt takes Q, 28. Kt takes Q, 29. Kt takes Q, 30. Kt takes Q, 31. Kt takes Q, 32. Kt takes Q, 33. Kt takes Q, 34. Kt takes Q, 35. Kt takes Q, 36. Kt takes Q, 37. Kt takes Q, 38. Kt takes Q, 39. Kt takes Q, 40. Kt takes Q, 41. Kt takes Q, 42. Kt takes Q, 43. Kt takes Q, 44. Kt takes Q, 45. Kt takes Q, 46. Kt takes Q, 47. Kt takes Q, 48. Kt takes Q, 49. Kt takes Q, 50. Kt takes Q, 51. Kt takes Q, 52. Kt takes Q, 53. Kt takes Q, 54. Kt takes Q, 55. Kt takes Q, 56. Kt takes Q, 57. Kt takes Q, 58. Kt takes Q, 59. Kt takes Q, 60. Kt takes Q, 61. Kt takes Q, 62. Kt takes Q, 63. Kt takes Q, 64. Kt takes Q, 65. Kt takes Q, 66. Kt takes Q, 67. Kt takes Q, 68. Kt takes Q, 69. Kt takes Q, 70. Kt takes Q, 71. Kt takes Q, 72. Kt takes Q, 73. Kt takes Q, 74. Kt takes Q, 75. Kt takes Q, 76. Kt takes Q, 77. Kt takes Q, 78. Kt takes Q, 79. Kt takes Q, 80. Kt takes Q, 81. Kt takes Q, 82. Kt takes Q, 83. Kt takes Q, 84. Kt takes Q, 85. Kt takes Q, 86. Kt takes Q, 87. Kt takes Q, 88. Kt takes Q, 89. Kt takes Q, 90. Kt takes Q, 91. Kt takes Q, 92. Kt takes Q, 93. Kt takes Q, 94. Kt takes Q, 95. Kt takes Q, 96. Kt takes Q, 97. Kt takes Q, 98. Kt takes Q, 99. Kt takes Q, 100. Kt takes Q.

The whole game turns now upon the weakness of White's Q. B. P. or upon the power position of the Q. Kt.

Many correspondents draw our attention to the fact that Problem No. 2918 has previously appeared elsewhere. We accepted and published it in the faith that it was contributed exclusively to this column, and we much regret to find ourselves mistaken in that belief.

The final Inter-University Chess Match was played on the Friday before the boat-race when Cambridge won with the score of five games to two.

In the record of the matches since the institution of this contest, Cambridge leads with eighteen successes to ten for Oxford. The following is the score—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
F. Solly (Merton).....	C. E. C. Tattersall (Trinity).....
A. H. W. George (New College).....	H. G. Salford (Trinity Hall).....
G. E. H. Phipps (Lincoln).....	C. C. Wiles (St. John's).....
H. W. M. M. (Merton).....	E. J. L. M. (Trinity).....
F. A. J. W. W. (Merton).....	W. R. W. (Trinity).....
H. R. A. W. W. (Merton).....	E. J. W. (Trinity).....
G. H. W. W. (Merton).....	W. S. O. (Trinity).....

Total..... 2..... Total..... 3.....

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Bishop Westcott, in a preface to his sermon on "The Obligations of Empire," says pithily. "For many years it has been my privilege to plead the cause of international peace and arbitration. I do not recall one word which I have spoken or abandoned one hope which I have cherished. The duty of fulfilling a trust is not a matter for arbitration, and, if need be, must be preferred to the maintenance of peace."

An attempt is being made to bring about a change of policy in the Birmingham School Board as regards religious education. At present the Bible is read daily without note or comment, and there is no further religious instruction. Under the Bishop of Coventry, the Church party is endeavouring to bring in simple religious teaching, hoping to have considerable Nonconformist support. There is no intention to capture the schools in the interest of the Church.

The *Yorkshire Post* prints an interesting account of Mr. Bryan, the retiring Vicar of Hensall. Mr. Bryan, it appears, is a recluse, living in the strictest asceticism and devoted to works of mercy among his people. Though almost stone deaf and afflicted with an impediment in his speech, he has won an extraordinary influence amongst his parishioners, and they have accepted at his hands innovations which otherwise they would have rebelled against. Mr. Bryan, it is said, practically lives on tea and toast.

The Church Association has received for 1899 the largest income it ever had—£13,000.

The *Pilot*, Mr. Lathbury's new paper, is a very able conducted and high-class journal. It strongly recalls in many respects the *Spectator* as it used to be under the care of Mr. Hutton.

The figures in the new Year-Book of the Church do not show a very marked advance. It has to be remembered, however, that the numbers given are in many cases "estimated." This applies peculiarly to communicants. There are few really reliable registers checked from year to year, and much is guesswork. According to the figures the total number of communicants is 1,941,760, showing an increase of about 21,000, as against an increase which has been as high as 60,000, within the last four years. Bible classes are well attended, but among Sunday-school scholars there is a decrease, and the falling-off in the supply of candidates for holy orders continues.

Lord Halifax, it is stated, has drawn out a programme. He advocates a restoration of the Eucharistic vestments in cathedrals, altars restored in the side chapel, with constant masses, solemn requiems for the dead instead of unnecessary and misleading memorial services, and in Holy Week the Procession of Palms, the Singing of the Passion, the Mass of the Presanctified, the Reproaches, and the lighting of the Paschal Candle. Lord Halifax's position as President of the English Church Union gives additional importance to his views.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. FRITH'S "MAN OF FORTY," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Despite its title, Mr. Frith's new St. James's play, "The Man of Forty," has nothing in common with that sentimental comedy of middle-age whereof Mr. Pinero, Mrs. Craigie, and others have established quite a school at Mr. Alexander's theatre. No, it is a frank drawing-room melodrama, full of cleverly observed character and crisp dialogue, but undeniably sensational in motivation and incident. Unluckily, the author cannot be acquitted of the charge of appropriating the main outlines of so famous and recent a drama as Mr. Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Here, as there, a youngish father is anxious to keep his little daughter in cloistered innocence and to prevent her marriage with a dissolute suitor; here, as there, he proposes making a second marriage himself, and his choice is a woman socially compromising; here, too, the girl is beloved by a man who has won the Victoria Cross in the service, and by a man who has had relations with her future stepmother. There are differences, of course, and differences, naturally, of a melodramatic nature. The girl's rakish lover in this case is the runaway husband of the grass-widow, and hopes to commit bigamy by threats of bringing divorce proceedings against his wife, and blasting the wealthy hero's public career. And it is the would-be bigamist, not the unhappy stepmother, who solves the problem by death—no suicide this time, but death from convenient heart-disease or third-act excitement. There are other faults that might be urged against Mr. Frith's play besides that of unoriginality, in particular his failure to connect some of his most effectively drawn characters with the main thread of events. Still "The Man of Forty" has the merits of presenting an interesting, exciting, and not too preposterous story, of fitting piquant Miss Fay Davis and strenuous Miss Julie Opp with sympathetic rôles, and (not to mention Mr. H. B. Irving's clever doubling of two parts) of enabling Mr. Alexander to show some of the subtlest and most convincing emotional acting we have had from him for many years.

THE BENSONS IN "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT THE LYCEUM.

In such a masterpiece of violent emotion as "Antony and Cleopatra," in what is, perhaps, the greatest of all dramas of fierce sexual passion, nothing but the greatest acting, the essential temperament, can tell. And surely it is not disrespectful to Mr. and Mrs. Benson to assert that both are just simply earnest and intelligent, if rather stagey, players, and that both find their latest rôles entirely unsuited to their respective natures. Truth to tell, there is only one possible Cleopatra in the theatrical world—Sarah Bernhardt. For her it is easy to compass the feline ferocity, the Oriental devilry, the feverish variations of mood that express "the serpent of old Nile." But Mrs. Benson's rendering—well, it is a very clever *tour de force*, but mere languorous poses and deliberate intoning of speeches cannot atone for an absence of all real abandon. So, again, it is with Mr. Benson's Antony.





*Photo, J. D. Prokier.*

CROWD IN CHURCH STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG: NEW COLONIAL OFFICES IN BACKGROUND.



*Photo, "Cape Times," Ltd.*

SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OUTSIDE THE TOWN HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.



*Photo, "Cape Times," Ltd.*

THE CROWD RECEIVING THE NEWS FROM THE "CAPE TIMES" OFFICES: PROCESSION FORMING UP TO MARCH ROUND THE TOWN.



*Photo, supplied by Mr. F. C.*

MASS MEETING HELD AROUND QUEEN'S JUBILEE STATUE AT DURBAN ON MARCH 1 TO PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATION TO GENERALS BULLER AND WHITE AND THE INHABITANTS OF LADYSMITH.



## SOUVENIRS OF THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

A wound in Ladysmith in the last days of the long siege must almost have been a boon, if it meant that the wounded man changed his quarters, leaving behind him the fever-stricken military enclosure and proceeding to the Hospital Camp at Intombi. Even there was such privation as made invalids, once the siege was over, enjoy to the full the minor delights of life, including draughts of Apollinaris Water, cases of which are to be seen in our Illustration all ready for shipment on



WOUNDED OFFICERS FROM DUNDEE AND ELANDSLAAGTE AT INTOMBI CAMP, LADYSMITH.

his next experience, and Servian, Turkish, Kaffir, Basuto, Zulu, and Boer Wars occupied him pretty steadily till the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. The Sudan and the Nile Expeditions followed; then came the Burmese War, and then trouble in South Africa which took him there in 1896, whence he went to the Tutchin Rising in the year following. Other travels of his were with the Prince of Wales to Athens in 1875; with the King of Denmark's tour through Iceland; with the Marquis and

Photo, Serat-Motor House, Medical Corps.



Melton Prior, 1878-1900.  
Ernest W. Smith, "Morning Leader," 1899-1900. H. H. S. Pearse, "Daily News," 1889-1900.

WAR-CORRESPONDENTS IN LADYSMITH.



Photo, J. D. Erskine

EFFIGY OF PAUL KRUGER AT PIETERMARITZBURG, AFTERWARDS BURNT IN THE MARKET SQUARE.

the Princess of Wales, at Southampton.

Two generations of war-correspondents were locked in Ladysmith through the siege. Such a phrase may be used without extravagance of the trio of correspondents whose portraits are given—the veteran who has been on many occasions our own special campaigner, Mr. Melton Prior; Mr. H. H. S. Pearse, whose penmanship is best known to readers of the *Daily News*; and Mr. Smith, whose career is still at its beginnings—its beginnings being all for the benefit of the *Morning Leader*. Mr. Melton Prior, the Father Prior of war artists and correspondents, was "born in a studio"—Lord Beaconsfield's way of saying that he was the son of an artist. Of the twenty-two campaigns in which he has represented this Paper, the first was the Ashanti War of 1873. The Carlist Rising was



SHIPPING APOLLINARIS ON BOARD THE "PRINCESS OF WALES" HOSPITAL-SHIP AT SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS ON MARCH 20.

Marchioness of Lorne on their first visit to Canada; at Berlin and other places of Conference; and, indeed, wherever history happened to be in the act of being made. The busy life, which has left Mr. Melton Prior no year of home-staying, belongs also, in hardly a less degree, to his brothers of the pen only.

Pietermaritzburg enjoyed itself very much as London did on hearing at last the news that Ladysmith had been relieved. The same sounds met the ears—the sounds of loyal and patriotic songs. But there were at Pietermaritzburg, in addition, certain reminiscences of our own Guy Fawkes Day. The effigy of Mr. Kruger, prominent in London last November, appeared again, to be paraded through the streets of Pietermaritzburg, and then, at evening, to be committed to the flames in the market-square.



# ACROSS THE FREE STATE BORDER WITH ALDERSON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

*Photographs by Lieutenant Lewin, 2nd King's Regiment.*



COLONEL ALDERSON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY ASSEMBLING FOR THE ADVANCE INTO THE FREE STATE.

*This force fought at Driefontein.*



COLONEL ALDERSON'S BIVOUAC AT RICHMOND.



ZOUTPANS DRIFT, WHERE THE BRITISH ENTERED THE FREE STATE.



AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT DURING THE MARCH TO SUNNYSIDE.



FARM OF MRS. DAGMORE, A STAUNCH LOYALIST, AT RICHMOND.

*Mrs. Dagmore refused to leave her farm, though her three sons and her stock had been commandeered. She supplied our troops with tea.*



STALWART QUEENSLANDERS.



## LADIES' PAGE.

The Queen is giving such a gleam of interest as is possible under the cloud of a terrible bereavement to the families of all officers killed in the war, by sending for the photographs of the lost for her private collection. "The Queen desires the portrait of your gallant son," wrote the Equerry



A GRACEFUL GOWN FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

to a friend of mine, and a flash of pride lit for a moment the heavy sadness in the mother's eyes as she repeated the phrase to me.

It is an error to try, as a London paper has done, to "gild refined gold" by representing that the Queen undergoes personal suffering in making her visit to Ireland. On the contrary, her Majesty has always been a true Queen of the seas in this respect, and if she does not exactly rule the waves, at any rate defies them to disturb her by their vagaries. In her earlier years she spent so much time on her yacht as seriously to discompose the Ministers who had to attend on her; the then Earl of Aberdeen even once declared jestingly, in a family letter, that he really thought he must decline the Premiership if it involved so much going on her Majesty's yacht. Indeed, it is but a few years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, that on a day when the weather was so rough that the great war-ships could only with difficulty be got and held in line, the British monarch went out in her little yacht and cruised about inspecting the French vessels for over two hours, her Majesty remaining on the tossing deck for the whole time. It is odd that such things should be forgotten.

I paid a visit to Lipton's restaurant immediately after the Princess of Wales made her gracious inspection of the place. It is named, after her, the "Alexandra Trust" dining-room, H.R.H. having accepted the presidency of the fund laid down by Sir Thomas Lipton for establishing these people's dining-rooms. The building, erected specially, is really magnificent, with its spacious halls lined with fancy tiles and its mosaic floors; but the "three-course dinner—soup, meat, and two vegetables and pudding—all for fourpence-halfpenny," was—well, what would you expect it to be?

The Princess went all over the building, accompanying the manageress even to the basement to see the lavatory arrangements for the girls, where they can wash gratis,

and the Princess was much surprised to hear that in those parts of the town it is not considered necessary to perform ablutions before meals; washing comes after, not as a preliminary to, eating. "How extraordinary!" said the Princess. Then she took her little tin tickets at the bureau, and asked the girl who had the honour of serving her what she was to do with them. Following instructions, she proceeded to the dining-room, and chose from the bill of fare to be served to her, soup, steak-pudding, and plum-duff. Of the steak-pudding she took one bit of the meat, and of the soup one mouthful; at the brown and serious plum-pudding she just looked. But her gracious smile and sympathetic words gave great pleasure to all her fellow-diners as she passed amidst their crowded ranks. Of course the experiment is quite young here, but in Vienna and in Sweden similar places have been long established and very successful. A lady has been lent from the Vienna "People's Kitchen," to oversee the arrangements here for the first few months. If it be found possible, by applying the economy of large buying, to supply the people with cheap food—wholesome, well cooked, and hot—a boon will have been conferred on them that will be quite worthy of being associated with the name of the Princess of Wales. One nice point is that there is a separate entrance for women. Sir Thomas Lipton ordered that it should be so, after seeing the girls crowded and hustled by the men on the opening days.

Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark have been staying very quietly on the Riviera under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Frederiksen." This *nom-de-guerre* is of course strictly "founded on fact," as Prince Charles is the "son of Frederick." But it is quite unusual for royal personages to pass incognito, and the shelter of mere "Mr. and Mrs." The only previous instance of a royalty passing as a mere commoner that occurs to me is the late eccentric Empress of Austria, who used often to describe herself, when on her travels, by an English ordinary name, Mrs. Nicholson. Our Queen has travelled as Countess of Kent and Countess of Halmoral, the Prince and Princess of Wales have passed as Lord and Lady Renfrew, and Princess Louise of Lorne generally travels quietly as Lady Sundridge.

The perennial bazaar, after languishing for a few seasons, has evidently renewed its vigour at the root. Half the peerage is combining to hold a grand bazaar on behalf of the war charities at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, at the end of the month; and it will certainly be one of the season's events. Another great sale fashionably patronised is announced to take place at Olympia later.

A great German Biblical critic has startled theological students by announcing that he has discovered that the Epistle to the Hebrews was written by a woman. Further, he is prepared to state who was the author; she was none other than the wife of Aquila, Prisca or Priscilla: the couple are often mentioned by St. Paul, and of them it is recorded that "they laid down their own lives" for the Apostle, and also that they had "a church in their house." The commentator points out the absence in that Epistle of the "I, by myself, I," that is conspicuous in the Pauline Epistles; and gives various other reasons, based on internal evidence, for his new notion. Among them is the audacious statement that the bad grammar shows the writer to have been feminine! Leaders of religious movements always find their warmest supporters and most devoted helpers among women, and there is nothing inherently improbable in the valued Prisca being authorised to write an important epistle to a Church.

I have spent a particularly interesting hour this week in seeing the delightful new models so well bought in Paris for Messrs. Peter Robinson's Regent Street house, No. 232 to 264. "All that there is of the latest *chic*" was there to be inspected, for perfect taste presides over this well-known Regent Street establishment, as our Illustrations will help to show. The model gown that took my fancy for myself was in a pastel-green soft cashmere cloth, trimmed with bands of leaf-green glacé silk, stitched on the skirt in two places and trimming the bolero; the vest of white silk muslin was tucked at the yoke and full below, and was crossed with a slender line of orange velvet ribbon, while white silk-embroidered revers edged with twists of ribbon and jewelled buttons played their part in the indescribably elaborate design. But this was only one of many smart gowns for afternoon wear. That is an excellent one that our Artist has chosen to illustrate; it is made in biscuit-coloured whipcord cloth, with sleeves of bright red-brown chené silk, and a wide collar of lovely embroidered lawn. This dress has various narrow slashings, through which peep the bright chené silk—a narrow line slashed so is seen under each arm, and again on the skirt, for instance—and it is also slit up at the foot with chené fans inserted. The other of Peter Robinson's models here illustrated was in face cloth of the new china blue trimmed with bands of glacé appliqué and embroidered on, a lace vest and silk-fringed bow completing it. A smart gown in fawn cloth was sparingly trimmed with pink ribbon, on the bodice; it had a pleated skirt, trimmed with bands of glacé silk stitched on, but left open at certain places so as to allow the passing under of the straps thus made of a full-puffed folded scarf of fawn silk, ending in a bow with fringed ends in front. There was a pleated bolero to match, with pink ribbon run through spaces at the top, and handsome gold buttons closing the bolero with tabs below. Then came before my admiring eyes a grass-green foulard, trimmed extensively with insertions of lace of a design sufficiently open to allow of emerald-green velvet ribbon being run through; the bodice was largely of lace and muslin, with a tiny bolero, having revers edged with a ruche of white ribbon, while the full muslin shirt-front was apparently fastened with pearl and diamond studs. Wonderfully good value was a model skirt (with bodice materials) in black silk, which is the boast of the department this season for mingled cheapness and style. It is in a silk heavy and deep-toned enough to serve, if desired, for complimentary mourning, or quite fit for a middle-aged lady's ordinary afternoon wear; it is trimmed with rows of narrow tucks, sloping

gracefully round the skirt, high at the back, coming in a curve to low down at front; and at each side the skirt is slit up and has a fan of white soie-de-chine covered with black Chantilly lace inserted to give fashionable fullness. Mourning has always been a speciality of Peter Robinson's, Regent Street, and I saw many black silk and material skirts ready for immediate use, while the bodice could be made in the work-room very quickly.

Then the tailor dresses were passed under review. There was an excellent frieze gown in one of the new pastel dyes—blue in this particular case—strapped originally and effectively with blue face-cloth bands, and finished with tiny gold buttons with enamel centres. There was next a fine wool black-and-white plaid, a tiny "shepherd's check," made with a bolero stitched with black lines on bands of white silk. Bands of black glacé silk adorned the skirt, which was slit up at the feet and had fans of black and white silk let in; the vest was heliotrope glacé, and there were some dear little silk-embroidered centred buttons. A blue face-cloth was trimmed with bands of white silk stitched on, and had a bolero partly closing over a white tuck silk vest by aid of straps of silk and steel buckles. Charming black silk and satin mantles, many with white satin and lace-covered bands and chenille fringes and jet trimmings, were viewed as I passed on my way to see the new and luxurious arrangements just completed here for the comfort of lady customers. Not only is there a restaurant, where both luncheon and tea can be taken in peace and quiet, with a spacious and conveniently fitted dressing-room attached for ladies' exclusive use, but there is also a reading and writing room, with comfortable easy-chairs and tables covered with all the leading journals. In short, it is quite like a club for ladies, where they can rest, refresh themselves, make appointments to meet one another, and indulge in

A NEW GOWN OF ELABORATE DESIGN.  
(PETER ROBINSON'S, REGENT STREET.)

that "tying up at a glass" that the contingencies of promenading in London soon make needful. A spacious airy and light range of new fitting-rooms has also been just completed. The walls everywhere are artistically papered, the curtains are old-gold plush, and the mouldings are fine ancient work dating back to the time when Argyll Street (to which Peter Robinson's runs through) was a fashionable residential locality; these fine pieces of work were in the houses bought to be transformed into business premises by Messrs. Peter Robinson, and they were wisely preserved in order to adorn the newly built rooms of the great dress house.

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THE TRANSVAAL RELIEF COMMITTEE IN DURBAN.

Photo. Rev. J. C. Harris.

Refugees. Most of the members are themselves refugee ministers from the Transvaal. This is also the Soldiers' Reception Committee, and, fruit, and other comforts, write to their friends at home advices of their safe arrival, and transmitted money as requested by the Over 5000 letters were written and over £2000 sent by the "corresponding" members of Committee.

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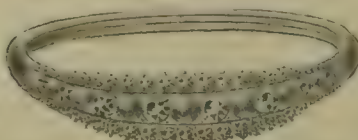
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**EASTER RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.**

The Midland Railway Company will, on Thursday, April 12, run cheap excursion trains from London to Leicester, Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Birmingham, Burton, Derby, Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Rochdale, Oldham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Barrow and the Furness and Lake District, Carlisle, etc., returning the following Monday or Tuesday; and from London (St. Pancras) to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Perth, Stirling, Aberdeen, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Ballater, etc., returning Monday, April 16, or Friday, April 20. Tickets will also be issued by the Scotch excursion at slightly more than the single ordinary third-class fare for the double journey, available for returning on any day within sixteen days from and including date of issue.

The London and South-Western Railway will issue cheap tickets by train and steamer to Guernsey and Jersey on April 12; Havre on April 12, 13, and 14; Cherbourg on April 12 and 14; and St. Malo on April 13, available to return on certain days. On Thursday, April 12, special extra fast trains will leave Waterloo as follows: For Christchurch, Bournemouth, and Bournemouth, Camelford, Delabole, Wadebridge, Bodmin, and Padstow. To Bournemouth (Central) express will run direct. On Good Friday a special extra train will leave Waterloo at 5.50 a.m. for Basingstoke, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Ilfracombe, Bideford, etc. Day excursions will run from Waterloo to Portsmouth, Southampton, Romsey, Salisbury, Wilton, etc. On Saturday, April 14, there will be a four days' excursion from Waterloo at 8.25 a.m. for Eastbourne, Portsmouth, Ede, Shanklin, Sandown, Newport, Cowes, Winchester, Southampton, Netley, Gosport, Romsey, Lynton, Yarmouth, etc., and at 11.25 a.m. for Milhurst, Petersfield, Rowlands Castle, and Havant. On Easter Monday a late return train for London will run from Weymouth 9.50 p.m., Dorchester 10.11, Wimborne 11.12, Bournemouth West 10.25, Bournemouth Central 8.8, Plymouth (Priory) at 9.55 p.m., Mutley 10.5 and North Road 10.8 p.m., Devonport at 10.15 p.m., Tavistock 10.57, Bodmin 7.45, Padstow 7.46, Wadebridge, 8.5, Bideford 10.10, Ilfracombe 9.45 p.m., Barnstaple Junction 10.30 p.m., and Exeter (Queen Street) at 12.45 Tuesday morning, and from other principal stations.

The Great Western Railway Company issue ordinary as well as excursion tickets at their City and West-End offices, where tickets can be obtained during the whole week preceding Easter. Tickets can also be obtained at Clapham Junction, Battersea, Chelsea, Kensington (Addison Road), and the stations on the Hammersmith and City line. The booking-office at Paddington station will be open the whole day on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday before Easter. On the Wednesday and Thursday before Easter most of the long-distance trains will be duplicated. On Good Friday the trains will run as on Sundays, with the addition of the 5.30 a.m. newspaper-train, which will run as far as Plymouth and Swansea,

calling at the usual intermediate stations, and connecting at Chippenham with a special train for the Weymouth line; and at Plymouth with the 2.25 p.m., thence to Penzance. Cheap third-class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 14, Easter Sunday and Monday, by specified trains from Paddington, Clapham Junction, Kensington (Addison Road), Hammersmith, and certain stations on the Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, and North London railways, to Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on Thursday, Good Friday (where train service permits), and Saturday, April 12, 13, and 14, to Winchester, Southampton, Bridport, Abbotsbury, Dorchester, Weymouth, Llandudno, Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, etc. These tickets are issued on Friday- and Saturdays throughout the year.

The London and North-Western Company announce that additional express trains will be run, and special arrangements made, in connection with the London and North-Western passenger-trains for the Easter holidays. On Wednesday, April 11, there will be cheap excursions to Dublin, Greenore, Belfast, Ardglass, Armagh, Bray, Bundoran, Cork, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Galway, Greystones, Killaloe, Killarney, Orona, Portrush, Sligo, Thurles, and other places in Ireland, to return within sixteen days. On Wednesday midnight, April 11, to Lancaster, Morecambe, Carnforth, Carlisle, the English Lake District, Furness Railway Company's stations, Southport, Preston, Wigan, St. Helens, Bolton, Blackburn, Chorley, Blackpool, Fleetwood, etc., returning April 16 and 17. On Thursday, April 12, to Abergavenny, Dowlais, Merthyr, Tredegar, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, Swansea, Llandilo, Carmarthen, and district. Cheap week-end tickets issued on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 12, 13, and 14, to Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Carlisle, Church Stretton, Grange, Lancaster, Leamington, Llandrindod, Llandudno, Malvern, Morecambe, Rhyl, Stratford-on-Avon, Windermere, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Inverness, and other places, will be available for the return journey any day, except day of issue, up to and including the following Tuesday.

The Brighton Railway Company are announcing that by their Royal Mail route, via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, to Paris and the Continent, through the charming scenery of Normandy and the valley of the Seine, a special fourteen-day excursion to Paris will be run from London by the express day service on Thursday morning, April 12, and also by the express night service on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, April 11, 12, 13, and 14. To ensure punctuality, two or more trains and steamers will be run as required by the traffic. Cheap return tickets to Caen for Normandy and Brittany will also be issued from London on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, April 11, 12, and 14, by the direct route, via Newhaven, available for return on the following Monday, Wednesday, or Friday. Cheap return tickets to Dieppe will be issued on Thursday, Friday,

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, April 12 to 16, available for return on any day up to and including the following Tuesday.

For visiting Holland and Germany during the Easter holidays, the Great Eastern Railway Company's Hook of Holland royal mail route offers exceptional facilities. Passengers leaving London in the evening and the Northern and Midland Counties in the afternoon arrive at the chief Dutch cities the following morning. From the Hook of Holland through carriages run to Cologne, Biele, and Berlin; reaching Cologne at noon, Biele and Berlin in the evening. Restaurant-cars also run on the North and South German express trains to and from the Hook of Holland. Special cheap tickets have been arranged by the Harwich-Antwerp route for passengers wishing to visit Brussels, for the field of Waterloo. The General Steam Navigation Company's *Peregrine* and *Seamew* will leave Harwich April 12 and 14, returning April 15 and 18.

The Great Northern Railway Company announce that on Thursday, April 12, cheap fast excursions for five or six days will leave London—Woolwich Arsenal, Woolwich Dockyard, Greenwich (S.E. and C.), Victoria (S.E. and C.), Ludgate Hill, Moorgate, Aldersgate, Farringdon, King's Cross (G.N.), and suburban stations—for Accrington, Barnsley, Bacup, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Burton, Bradford, Boston, Cromer, York, and other principal stations. For the convenience of Scotchmen and others employed in the warehouses, a cheap special express excursion for five, nine, or sixteen days will leave King's Cross (G.N.) on Thursday, April 12, at 6.30 p.m. for Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Tickets can be obtained at the Great Northern Office, 44, Broad Street, E.C., and from the representatives in the various warehouses. On Easter Monday, April 16, there will be excursions for one day to Skegness, Sutton-on-Sea, Mablethorpe, St. Albans, Hertford, Walthamstead, Harpenden, Luton, Dunstable, Hitchin, Baldock, Royston, Cambridge, Biggleswade, Sandy, Tempsford, St. Neots, Huntingdon, and Peterborough, from Moorgate, Aldersgate, Farringdon, King's Cross (G.N.), Holloway, Finsbury Park, etc.

The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway's arrangements include cheap day excursions on Good Friday and Easter Monday from Charing Cross, Waterloo, Cannon Street, London Bridge, and New Cross to Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Margate, Hythe, Sandgate, Folkestone, Dover, and Gravesend. Cheap day tickets, available by certain trains, will also be issued to Aidershot on Bank Holiday from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, and London Bridge stations, but not from New Cross. Cheap day excursions will also be run on Good Friday and Easter Monday from Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's to Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Gravesend, Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, Sheerness, Tunbridge Wells, Walmer, and Whitstable. Also from Victoria (Chatham and Dover) only, to Tunbridge Wells and Hastings.

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Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders.

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Cure Constipation and Sick Headache.

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Ensure proper Assimilation of Food.

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Arouse Sluggish and Torpid Livers and Dispel Bile.

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Strengthen the Stomach.

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Cure Stomachic Troubles, such as Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Fulness after Meals, Vomiting, Sick-ness at the Stomach, &c.

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Give almost Instant Relief.

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Cure Restlessness and In-somnia, and give Sound and Refreshing Sleep.

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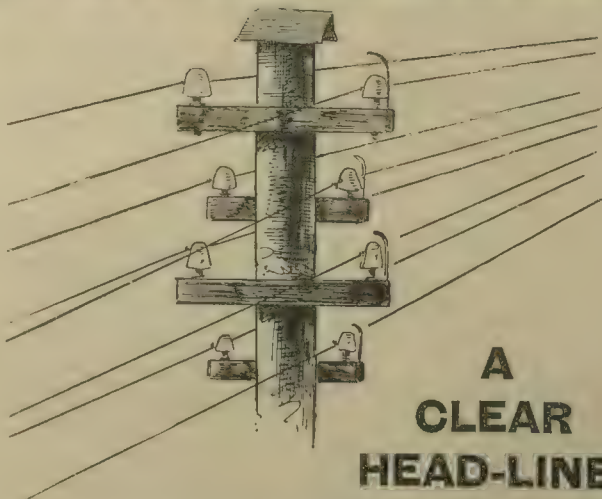
Are suitable for both Young and Old.

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Will make you look well, feel well, and keep well.

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Are Mild but Effective in their Action.

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Assist the Kidneys to perform their special functions.

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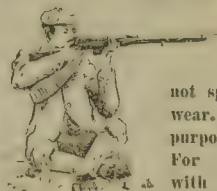
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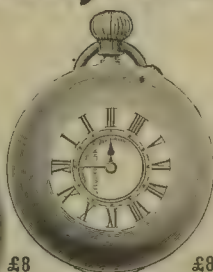
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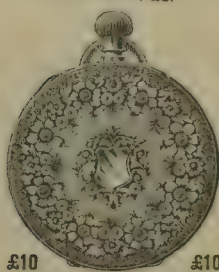
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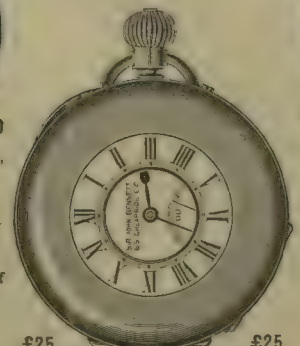
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**"FIFTY YEARS OF PUNCH."**

We have at the present time a striking instance of the influence of *Punch* in the handsome sum its readers have subscribed to that admirable institution, the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children. The value of our contemporary as a social and political history of the greater part of her Majesty's reign is proved afresh by the opportune issue by M.M. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., Limited, at a greatly reduced price, of "The First Fifty Years of *Punch*, 1841-1891." These diverting pictorial volumes contain cartoons especially interesting at this moment, in the shape of the pictures illustrating the Queen's reception by Pat on the occasion of the previous royal visits to Ireland. Witness the reduction of one of John Leech's very drawings of the happy period when the Prince Consort was at hand to support her Majesty.

With "The First Fifty Years of *Punch*" Mr. M. H. Spielmann's authoritative history of the *London Charities* included in the bargain. This is a profusely illustrated work which teems with readable reminiscences of the artists and literary men who have not only made *Punch* famous, but have consistently kept its pages unsullied. It is a most honourable record that England's leading humorous journal—founded by the late Henry Mayhew and Ebenezer Landells; contributed to by Dicky Doyle, Leech, Tenniel, Du Maurier, by Thackeray and Thomas Hood, Douglas Jerrold, Artemus Ward, and numberless other wits; and edited successively by Mark Lemon, Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, and F. C. Burnand—should from the first have maintained unimpaired its purity and moderation of tone, lighting a beacon which might well have warned Continental caricaturists from the shoals which have wrecked the reputations of some of them.

The new number of the *London Quarterly Review* contains careful articles on Dr. Martineau, by Dr. Forsyth, of Cambridge, and on John Ruskin, by Dr. Robert F. Horton. The reviews have hardly done justice to Ruskin, and there is still great room for a full, thorough, and candid estimate of his work.

The discovery in the vaults of the Pitti Palace of another picture by Botticelli will surprise no one who is aware of the systematic investigation of the art treasures of Florence by the present authorities. It has been the fashion of certain well-meaning busybodies to accuse the Florentines of being uninterested in the arts of which

their city was once the home. Nothing can in truth be further from the fact. But the authorities have to consider the living as well as the dead, and the funds at their disposal will not permit them to do everything at once. This, perhaps, not known to these ardent reformers that



LANDING OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN IRELAND

*The Punch Sketch. "Max in Paris" from History to make an old tell of at Cost.*  
Published in "Punch," August 1849, and reproduced from "The First Fifty Years of 'Punch,' 1841-1891," by permission of Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., Limited.

there are between two and three thousand pictures in the vaults of the Pitti Palace. Probably the great majority of these are of little value or interest; but they are all being carefully examined, and quite recently have been obtained to open three more rooms, in which the most important works will be hung. Amongst these Botticelli's new found "Madonna delle Rose," as it is already named, will occupy a prominent position.

A correspondent assures us it was "Mr. Matabele Thompson who got the Lobengula Concession. . . . Mr. Maguire was certain y with Mr. Thompson when it was signed by Lobengula. Mr. Thompson had to remain for two years looking after the Concession, but Mr. Maguire left long before."

For the drawing-room or the sportsman's snugger, few additions could be more welcome than the three beautiful prints of "Grouse-driving," by M.M. Douglas Adams and Charles Whymper, just issued by Messrs. Frost and Reed, 8, Clare Street, Bristol.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**

The will, as contained in writings "A and B" (dated Dec. 5, 1896, and Dec. 12, 1896), with three codicils dated Feb. 2, 1897, Oct. 2, 1898, and April 11, 1899, of Madame Eleonor Lucy de Falbe, of 19, Grosvenor Square, and Luton Hoo, Bedford, who died on Dec. 16, was proved on March 20 by Major St. John Stewardson Taylor, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £456,180. She gives £20,000, upon trust, for her daughter Alice Julia Fraser, for life, and then for her three children; £30,000, upon trust, for her daughter Henrietta Maria Forbes, for life, and then for her son, James; £25,000 to her stepson, William de Falbe; £1000 each to her grandchildren; £1000 to her great-grandson, William George Hines; £250 to her executor; her plate, with the Leigh crest, and her live and dead stock at Luton Hoo, to her deceased nephew, Captain Gerald Leigh; and her jewels and lace to her daughters and granddaughters. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for her son, Captain William Humble Dudley Ward.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1899) of Mr. Francis Radford, of 26, Pembridge Gardens, who died on Jan. 6, was proved on March 24 by Frederick Wolfe and Robert Bradford, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £255,617. He gives £20,000 to, and £20,000 upon trust for, his son Edwin; £1000 and an annuity of £1400 to his niece Sarah Lumsey; an annuity of £200 to his sister Eleanor Noel; £3000, and furniture to the value of £300, to his niece Mary Noel; £1000 each to his nephews, William Henry Booth and Thomas Pulman, and to his cousin William Radford; £3000 to Francis Radford Tozer; £3500 to Robert Bradford; £2500, and an annuity of £100, to Charles Frogley; £100, and an annuity of £50, to Henry Frogley; £500 each to his nieces, Edith B. Bond and Edith Noel; and legacies to executors, persons in his employ, and servants. He also gives £200 each to the West London Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Homoeopathic Hospital, the Devon County Hospital (Exeter), and the Somerset County Hospital (Taunton). The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his sons William, Alfred, and Edwin.

The will (dated Nov. 5, 1869), with a codicil dated Nov. 10, 1881, of Mr. William Henry Horniman, of Hollinwood, Torquay, who died on Feb. 24, was proved on March 26 by Frederick John Horniman, the brother, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £181,790. The testator gives his furniture, pictures, plate, and jewels

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**BENSON'S**

RENOWNED  
GOLD KEYLESS

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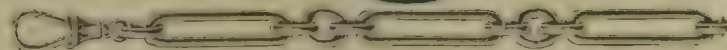
English Lever, Half Chronometer,  
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BEST LONDON MAKE.  
IN HUNTING, HALF-HUNTING, or  
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Gradually removes dandruff, promotes growth,  
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is that no reaction  
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stimulant.

The coca prevents  
reaction.

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Physicians endorse and recommend  
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thing nor the other.

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**Stephen Smith & Co., Limited, Bow, London.**



his brother, and small 1. The residue of his property he leaves, as to his brother, Ann Hornman, and three others to his said brother.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1897) of Mr. Isaac Dodgshun, of Clarendon Villa, Leeds, woollen-manufacturer, who died on Feb. 2, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry on March 5 by George Frederick Dodgshun and Charles Clay Dodgshun, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £120,412. The testator gives Clarendon Villa and certain paintings to his son George Frederick; £150 and part of his furniture to his daughter Emily; £2000 to the London Missionary Society; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Leeds Women and Children's Hospital, and the Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution; £100 to the Religious Tract Society; and £50, upon trust, for the poor and congregation of Queen Street Chapel, Leeds. The residue of his property is to be equally divided between his children, Thomas Henry, George Frederick, Emily, Edward John, Eliza Jane, and Charles Clay.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1893), with a codicil (dated Feb. 3, 1897), of Mr. William Culley Stobart, J.P., of

Spellow Hill, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 17, was proved on March 24 by William Stobart, one of the surviving executors, the value of the estate amounting to £162,268. The testator gives £500, his carriages and horses, and during her widowhood the use of Spellow Hill, with the furniture and effects therein, and an annuity of £500, to his wife, Mrs. Frances Dorothea Stobart; £1000 each to his daughters by her; and seventy-five shares of £100 each in Henry Stobart and Co., Limited, and his residence called Eberly Lodge, Durham, with the furniture and effects, to his son William Ryder. He appoints the funds of the settlement made on his first marriage to his daughters Averil Culley Stobart and Frances Geraldine Stobart. The residue of his property he leaves in equal shares to his sons William Ryder, George Herbert, Edward, Henry Francis, Kenneth, Ralph Forester, and John Geoffrey.

The will of Mr. John Leonard Tomlin, of 8, Old Burlington Street, The Grange, Colham, and Thierswood, near Richmond, Yorks, solicitor, who died on Jan. 2, was proved on March 26 by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Tomlin, the widow, and Morton James Baring Tomlin, the son, two of the executors, the value of the

estate being £95,210. He gives £1000, his leasehold premises, 8, Old Burlington Street, and his house at Gunnerside, in Swaledale, to his son Morton; £8000 and certain land at Gunnerside to his son Maurice Hilliard; £3000 each to his sons John Wheldon and George Archibald on their attaining thirty years of age; £3000, upon trust, for his daughter Frances Leonora on her marriage or at the death of her mother; and £500, part of his furniture, and the income, for life, of his residuary estate, to his wife. At the decease of Mrs. Tomlin he gives the Thierswood estate to his son Morton; the income of £3000 to his daughter until she marries; and the residue of his property as to six twentieths each to his sons Morton and Maurice, and four twentieths each to his sons John and George. The testator stated that he made provision, by settlement, for his daughter Mrs. Spottiswoode.

The will (dated March 16, 1899) of Mr. Herbert Rymill, of the Royal Horse Repository, Barbican, 3, Field Court, Gray's Inn, and Littleton Park Farm, near Shepperton, who died on Jan. 8, was proved on March 26 by William Henry Hudson, the sole executor, the value of the estate being £64,500. Directions are given for the carrying on of his business by Richard Newton Stollery, he paying

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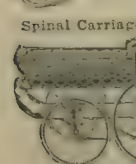
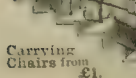
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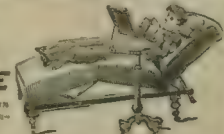
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annuities to Mrs. Rymill and Edith Henderson. He gives his household furniture to his wife; £500 each to Herbert Stollery and Phillip Pilcher; £200 each to Nelson Honor, Charles Toghill, and Benjamin Davis, and £1000 to his executor. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then to their children, and, in default of issue, as to £5000 as Mrs. Rymill shall appoint, and the ultimate residue to Edith Henderson.

The will (dated June 4, 1895), with a codicil dated May 16, 1899), of Mr. John Turner Hopwood, J.P., D.L., of Kotton Hall, Stamford, and 5, Bury Street, St. James's, who died on Jan. 1, was proved on March 23 by Henry Aubrey Hopwood and Ernest Hopwood, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £53,953. He gives £300 to his son Robert Coventry; £100 to Mrs. Ethel Williams; £300 to Evelyn Jane Elder O'Brien, and there are specific gifts to his children. He appoints £3000, part of the funds of the sale of the lands settled on his marriage, to his

daughter Eleanor, and the remainder thereof to his sons, except his son Robert Coventry. The residue of his property he leaves in equal shares to his sons, except as aforesaid.

The will of Mr. Henry Duff Traill, journalist, of 47, Gordon Square, who died on Feb. 21, was proved on March 26 by William Frederick Traill, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £1850.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Birt Bloxam, of 16, Bedford Place, who died on Nov. 8, has been proved by William Tucker Bloxam, the executor, the value of the estate being £1894.

The will (dated July 25, 1899) of the Hon. Joseph Lucius Henry Petre, of White's Club, St. James's, who was killed at Spion Kop on Jan. 24, was proved on March 21 by Bernard Henry Philip, Baron Petre, the brother, and Oswald Henry Petre, the executors, the value of the estate being £11,855. Subject to legacies and gifts to his brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, and of £100 to the

Very Rev. Canon Barry, of St. James's, Spanish Place, he leaves all his property, upon trust, for his brother Philip Benedict Joseph Petre and his sister the Countess of Granard in equal shares.

The Queen is not always able to pin on to the breast of her heroes the Victoria Cross "for valour," the pathetic fact being that in many cases they have not lived to receive the coveted recognition. The case of Lieutenant Roberts, who fell in the battle of Colenso when attempting to save the guns, is one in point. How the Cross is bestowed under such circumstances may be a variable custom; but nobody could better the method adopted by the Queen in this particular instance. When Lady Roberts was at Windsor a few weeks ago, her Majesty handed her a little parcel, saying, "Here is something that I have tied with my own hands and that I beg you not to open till you get home." The parcel contained the dead soldier's Victoria Cross.

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*Camp on Klip River, shelter for the 18th Hussars on April 1st.*

AT LADYSMITH DURING THE SIEGE.—ON THE BANKS OF THE KLIP RIVER: "MORNING LEADER" AND "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CAMP; CAMP OF THE 18th HUSSARS ON OPPOSITE BANK.

*Facsimile Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*



*The Siege of Ladysmith -  
Shelter against Artillery fire -  
Built by Mr. Smith ("Morning Leader") - The Rev.  
Mr. Melton Prior ("Illustrated London News")  
and Servants on the Banks of the River.*

AT LADYSMITH DURING THE SIEGE: SHELTER FROM ARTILLERY FIRE, BUILT BY MR. SMITH ("MORNING LEADER"), THE REV. MR. MACFARLANE, AND MR. MELTON PRIOR ("ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"), ON THE BANKS OF THE KLIP RIVER, WHICH THE BOERS ATTEMPTED TO DAM.

*Facsimile Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.*



THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING: SKETCHES IN THE BELEAGUERED TOWN.



1. The Native Quarter.

2. Colonel Baden-Powell, the Defender.

3. In the Trenches.

4. The Police Camp. (Note the Flatness of the Country.)

5. Old Police Fort at Mafeking.

6. Scene in the Outskirts of Mafeking.



SOME ALARMS AND  
EXCURSIONS OF WAR.

Deelfontein, the place of two fountains, is about twenty miles due south of De Aar; but all its geographical and other interests must be capped for the moment by its importance as the camp of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital. Even so, its geographical situation is something to the point; for it stands some 4500 feet above the sea-level, and yet has behind it a hill steeper by 500 feet than itself. The result of this conformation is all in favour of the invalids who pass into the hospital, of which Lady Curzon has been a most industrious and successful organiser; for, coming to "this coign of the sea between highland and lowland," they find themselves upon a tableland swept by refreshing breezes, that temper even the midday heat of a March sun, and yet protected by the hills behind from the sandstorms that scour the surrounding districts. Hitherto Deelfontein had been known almost solely as the name of a railway-station—the railway is shown in our Illustration. It possesses a store besides, and a well, surrounded by a cluster of green willows, the only trees in the neighbourhood—a lovely note of freshness amid the arid, brown, and scrubby veldt. The tents on the left of the Illustration are the nurses' quarters. The hospital huts in the middle—ten in number—had not made very much progress when our Artist did his work. The quarters of the medical staff are where they ought to be—beside the hospital.

An alarm in the hospital-camp, of which the story is told us by a correspondent, does not seem to be a very unnatural thing. The camp is in the heart of a district where sympathy runs high with the Boers. Nearly



Photo, Robert Gell, Newcastle

THE FIRST BRITISH PRISONERS EN ROUTE FOR PRETORIA: SOME OF COLONEL MÖLLER'S  
18TH HUSSARS CAPTURED AT DUNDÉE.

The sliding doors of the 'truck' had been opened to supply the prisoners with refreshments at Newcastle Station.

three thousand Dutch farmers were known to be on the point of taking the field in the neighbourhood. Large numbers of them had already crossed the Orange River at Prieska, bound for Bristown, only thirty miles from Deelfontein, with two large guns. What wonder, then, if the hospital-camp grew nervous when, at dead of night, it seemed to hear heavy firing, far off at first, but gradually approaching, and then crashing? The query as to which side had won passed from mouth to mouth. If the Boers, would they regard the Red Cross so far as to leave intact the six months' supply of provisions? Sanguine views, and views reverse of sanguine, went the round; and at any rate, for prudence' sake, several young medical officers, with faces familiar in various hospitals of London, buried their money and other precious possessions. The more daring spirit left the enclosure and played the amateur scout. No Boers were visible; but an old Scottish farmer, to whom they told the tale of their alarm, led them to a kopje, and pointing to an ostrich-farm, told them that the ostrich makes a roaring sound very like the roll of distant artillery.

Not all episodes that our Artist encountered had the same agreeable ending. We reproduce a photograph which represents some of Colonel Möller's luckless 18th Hussars, caught after Dundee, at the beginning of the war—the first British prisoners to pass to the Boers. They filled, on their way to Pretoria, six closed trucks, the sliding doors of which were opened at Newcastle and other stations to give them refreshments, which, at the first, one imagines they must have consumed with an unwonted want of appetite. On the right of the picture are the Boer guards in charge of the compartment.



THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL AT DEELFONTEIN.

From a Sketch by E. N. Thornton, Medical Officer.





CHAMPAGNE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE OFFICER COMMANDING AT MODDER RIVER TO GENERAL AND MRS. CRONJE BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CAPE TOWN.

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville, R.I., from a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.*



THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.



GENERAL FRENCH'S COLUMN BIVOUACKING OUTSIDE KIMBERLEY AFTER THE RAISING OF THE SILGE.

From a Photograph by F. H. Bancroft, Kimberley.





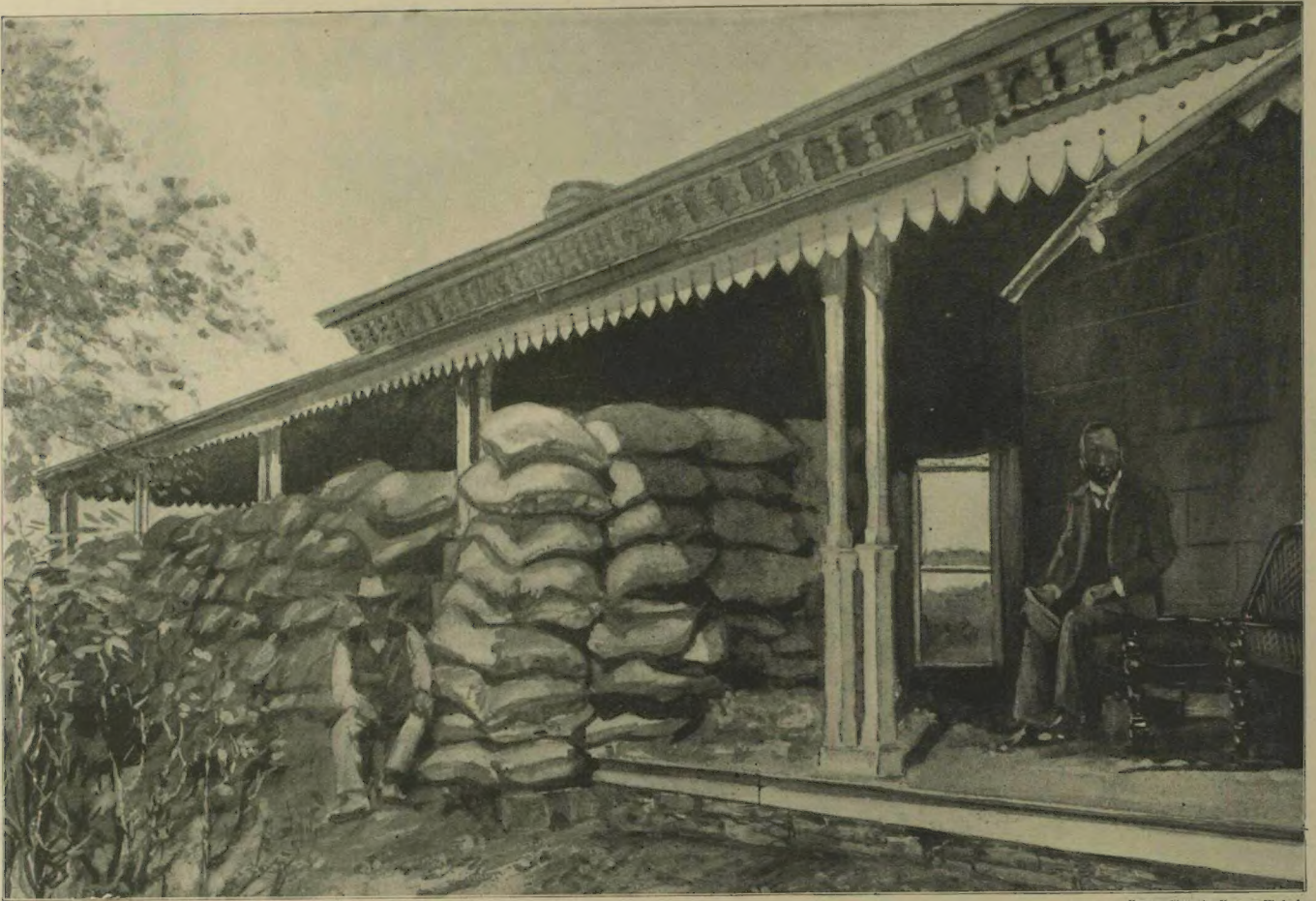
RESPECT FOR A BRAVE ENEMY: MR. THOMAS ATKINS GIVING CRONJE'S MEN A SEND-OFF AT BELMONT.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

*Our soldiers fraternised with the captured Boers wherever the train stopped. The prisoners seemed to relish the attention very much, and responded cordially.*



# KIMBERLEY UNDER FIRE: REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE



*From a Photo. by Hancock, Kimberley.*

TYPICAL SPLINTER-PROOF SHELTER OF SAND-BAGS AND THREE-QUARTER INCH IRON PLATES AT MR. E. W. COMPTON'S HOUSE DURING THE SIEGE.



*Photo Hancock, Kimberley.*

DRAWING-ROOM OF MR. COMPTON'S HOUSE, SHOWING THE SPLINTER-PROOF SAND-BAGS USED AS AN INTERIOR PROTECTION.